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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 February 1983

CHINA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Current Situation in the Iran-Iraq War Reported (Zhong Yan; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 3 Oct 82)	1
No Change Noted in Soviet-Vietnamese Alliance (Yue Tian; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 5 Oct 82)	3
Israel Said To Be Holding Back Middle East Solution (Tao Xin; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 20 Nov 82)	5
Deadlock Seen in UK-Spain Talks on Gibraltar Sovereignty (Wang Chunrong; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 18 Dec 82)	7
Effect of Brezhnev Death on U.S.-Soviet Relations Appraised (Li Hua; SHIJIE ZHISHI, 1 Dec 82)	9

PARTY AND STATE

Need To Break New Ground in Modernization Emphasized (Editorial; HARBIN RIBAO, 5 Nov 82)	13
'Legal Knowledge Publicity Day' Held in Beijing (XINHUA, 30 Jan 83)	16
People's Confidence in Party Consolidation Reported (Zhang Chijian; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 11 Oct 82)	18
Advances in Party, Government Restructuring (XINHUA, 7 Feb 83)	20
Party Congress Representative Enthused by Party Congress Experience (Chen Ruzhen, Guo Qin; SICHUAN RIBAO, 5 Oct 82)	21
12th Party Congress Representative Stresses Education (SICHUAN RIBAO, 6 Oct 82)	23

12th Party Congress Representative Hails Party Consolidation (An Faxiao; SICHUAN RIBAO, 7 Oct 82)	25
Shandong Chief Procurator Reports to Provincial Congress (DAZHONG RIBAO, 25 Dec 82)	28
Shandong Chief Justice Reports to Provincial Congress (DAZHONG RIBAO, 25 Dec 82)	30
Sichuan Completes Party, Government Restructuring (XINHUA, 29 Jan 83)	32
Analysis of the Latest Tendency of Criminal Judicature in U.S. (He Peng; JILIN DAXUE SHEHUI KEXUE XUEBAO, 1 Nov 82)	33
Shenzhen Youth Foster Socialist Ethics (XINHUA, 9 Feb 83)	44
Cadre Education, Training Emphasized (Zhu Youdian; HEBEI RIBAO, 3 Dec 82)	46
Paper Comments on Party Members' Life Style in Public Offices (Jan Jie; HARBIN RIBAO, 6 Oct 82)	49
Doing Away With Old, Poor Customs by Cadres Urged (FUJIAN RIBAO, 28 Dec 82)	51
Nepotism Denounced for Undermining Party's Work Style (Zhan Bin; HARBIN RIBAO, 11 Oct 82)	54
Need To Rectify Work Style Emphasized (Wu Tongli; HARBIN RIBAO, 14 Nov 82)	56
Public Opinion Column Addresses New, Veteran Cadres, Leadership (RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Dec 82)	58
'FUJIAN RIBAO' Begins Series on Constitution (Lo Shirun, Mao Xiubei; FUJIAN RIBAO, 18 Dec 82)	60
Briefs Tianjin CYL	63
MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
Beijing Units Commander Interviewed on Education in Communism (Jiang Qingzhao, Tu Guozhi; LIAOWANG, Oct 82)	64
Importance of Political, Ideological Work Among Militia Stressed (Yang Chongxue; DAZHONG RIBAO, 27 Nov 82)	70
Shandong Meeting Honors Outstanding Militia Instructors (Zhou Deyun; DAZHONG RIBAO, 13 Nov 82)	72

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Shanghai Publishes Municipal Population Statistics (JIEFANG RIBAO, 30 Oct 82)	75
Measures Taken To Benefit Intellectuals (Yang Shiding, Ma Wangxing; RENMIN RIBAO, 11 Jan 83) ...	78
Zhou Yang Urges That Qualified Personnel Be Cherished (RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Jan 83)	79
Shijiazhuang Enforces Policy on Intellectuals (RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Jan 83)	81
New Outlook of Journal Reported (RENMIN RIBAO, 5 Jan 83)	82
Subsuming Teaching of Children Under Party's Organizational Life Urged (Wang Tong; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 15 Oct 82)	83
Central Discipline Committee Convenes Regional Meetings (NINGXIA RIBAO, 8 Dec 82)	85
Five Years' Major Achievements in Education Reviewed (RENMIN JIAOYU, 25 Oct 82)	87

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CURRENT SITUATION IN THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR REPORTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zhong Yan [6988 6056]: "Current Status of the Iran-Iraq War and Its Developmental Trend"]

[Text]: The war which broke out between Iran and Iraq on September 22, 1980, has gone on intermittently for 2 years. Although there have been multiple mediation attempts by concerned countries and international organizations concerning this protracted gulf war, the results have not been outstanding. At present, owing to the increasingly tense Lebanon crisis and the Iran-Iraq war, which may climb to a new level, the Mideast region is beset with crises. Consequently, the developmental trend in the Iran-Iraq war will have considerable bearing on the stability of the gulf region and peace in the Mideast.

This year in July, Iran launched a counterattack which it labelled the "Ramadan action." It pushed the war into Iraq itself, causing a serious turn of events to develop in the Iran-Iraq war. In launching the "Ramadan action" to attack the Basra region, Iran had the following primary objectives: 1) To attack Iraq economically. The petroleum in the Basra region amounts to 35 percent of Iraq's oil reserves; and Basra is the oil refining center of Iraq and a principal port for oil exporting. If Basra were to be occupied, then Iraq's oil would be reduced by one-half; and only one-fifth of its industrial production would remain. 2) To export the Islamic revolution, and to politically shake the present regime in Iraq. 3) To contain Iraq militarily, and to cut the military supply line in Iraq's southern region. 4) To utilize the favorable turn of events on the battlefield, with large forces putting pressure on the border, so as to raise the price of the conditions for stopping the war. Now, the amount of war indemnities which Iran wants from Iraq has risen from 50 billion U.S. dollars to 150 billion.

At present, Iran has occupied a narrow strip of Iraqi territory of approximately 200 square kilometers from 10 to 20 kilometers deep. The major battlefield is the Basra region of southern Iraq. Because the Iranian army has invaded Iraq, the Iraqi military forces are fighting to preserve their homeland; their morale is at a high point, they are stubbornly resisting, and the Iranian attack has suffered a setback. There are heavy casualties on both sides, and the war is at a stalemate. Apart from the battlefield, both sides have opened offensives to purchase arms and have intensified their efforts to restore oil exports and to rebuild their economic facilities. At the same time, both sides

are undertaking frequent air attacks, striking the opponent's industrial targets, in the hopes of strangling their opponent economically so as to gradually win the battlefield initiative. On August 15th, Iraq instituted a military blockade of Khark Island, Iran's only reliable oil-exporting port. From the sea and air it attacked oil tankers travelling to and from the island; the oil-shipping lanes in the Hormuz Straits were basically severed. There were two primary objectives in Iraq's blockade of Khark Island: 1) To attack Iran's vital economic center, cutting Iran's petroleum exports is equivalent to blocking the sources of Iran's weapons; and this would decrease pressure on the battlefield. 2) To provoke a limited retaliation by Iran's air force, so it further arouse the fighting spirit of the Iraqi military.

At present, the international community is vigorously demanding that Iran and Iraq stop fighting and start talking peace. Because of economic interests, Japan and Western Europe are especially concerned about the Iran-Iraq war. These two countries are the oil warehouse of the gulf region. Within OPEC, Iran and Iraq are the second and third oil-producing countries next only to Saudi Arabia. The oil routes of the Persian Gulf are the economic lifeline of the West. Seventy percent of the oil which Japan imports, 40 percent of the oil which the West imports, and 11 to 14 percent of the oil which the U.S. imports must pass through the Jormuz Straits. Since the West, before the Iran-Iraq war, had a certain amount of oil reserves, and because of the economic slump, it has no urgent need for oil. However, if the Iran-Iraq were to continue for a long time, the economies of the West and Japan would be severely affected by the oil crisis. Another aspect is that the gulf states which are neighbors to Iran and Iraq are even more worried that the flames of war may expand further and threaten the peace of the gulf region; they are extremely interested in a conclusion to the Iran-Iraq war.

This 2-year-old war has caused Iran and Iraq tremendous casualties and great economic losses. But there are certain reasons why they do not stop the war and discuss peace: 1) The two sides' conditions for stopping fighting are too far apart; this divergence for the time would be difficult to mediate. 2) Militarily and economically both countries still have a certain amount of strength, and are variously receiving support from several countries. The two sides have adopted "delaying" tactics, waiting for the opposing side to show internal changes. 3) The super powers are secretly intervening, and in particular the Soviet Union is involved all over the place supplying weapons to both sides so as to extend the war and pin down the West.

Although the war is still continuing at present, the two sides have not closed the door to mediation. What is noteworthy is that the positions of the two sides have shown some wavering. Iraq no longer holds the demands it made on launching its troops in 1980; it is now eager to stop the war. Iran no longer maintains, as a precondition for stopping the fighting, that the Saddam regime be overthrown. But for some time now, the hatred between the two peoples, the border disputes, the pilittical contradictions, and the hostile intentions of the countries' leaders have become intertwined in a complex way. Consequently, strenuous efforts must be expended if the two countries are to accept mediation and stop fighting and talk peace.

6722

CSO: 4005/318

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NO CHANGE NOTED IN SOVIET-VIETNAMESE ALLIANCE

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Yue Tian [2867 1131]: "Soviet-Vietnamese Strategic Alliance Has Not Changed"]

[Text] Not long ago, in responding to a question from a reporter for the Australian Sidney Morning Herald, Yuan Jishi [Vietnamese name: 7086 1015 4258] proclaimed on the one hand: "Soviet assistance for our defense is necessary," but, on the other hand, stated with ulterior motives: "We definitely will not lose our independence," denying that there is a Soviet base in Vietnam. Subsequently, some people are wondering: Can it be that there has been some great change in Soviet-Vietnamese relations?

In actuality, the Soviet-Vietnamese strategic alliance has not changed. This is determined by the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists, large and small, who proceed from their own strategic considerations and mutual interests. Since the signing in November, 1978, of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, which has the character of a military alliance, the military aid which the Soviet Union furnishes to Vietnam each year has reached 1.1 billion U.S. dollars. Vietnam depends upon Soviet military aid in its sending troops to occupy Cambodia and in its exercising complete control over Laos. If it is to consolidate the territory which it has acquired and expand into Southeast Asia, it cannot, of course, separate itself from the Soviet Union. During the period of Vietnam's second five-year plan, the economic aid which the Soviet Union provided annually came to an average of more than 1 billion U.S. dollars. Under present circumstances of being isolated and cut off from help, "the core of Vietnam's third five-year plan is still assistance and capital coming from the Soviet Union." These facts clearly show that it is only what Li Sun [Vietnamese name - 7812 4571] said at the Vietnamese Communist Party's "Fifth Congress"--that the Soviet Union is Vietnam's "strongest, most reliable ally," that an alliance with the Soviet Union is the "foundation stone" of Vietnam's foreign policy, and so forth--that clearly reflects the true nature of the Soviet-Vietnamese relationship.

By means of aid to Vietnam, the Soviet Union secures a number of advantages. Politically, Vietnam is being increasingly controlled by the Soviet Union. There are presently as many as 10,000 Soviet advisors and experts in Vietnam in military, economic, and cultural and educational fields. After acquiring

The right to use naval bases and air fields, such as Vietnam's Camran Bay and Danang harbor and Cambodia's Pang Xun [4319 6676], the Soviet Union is now seeking to build a new naval base on Vietnam's Kun Lun Island and Sui He [4840 0735]. With Indochina as its base, the Soviet Union is intensifying its infiltration activities in every country of Southeast Asia. One Vietnamese official acknowledged that if the Soviet Union were not allied with Vietnam, it would have no influence in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the Soviet Union still wishes to shoulder the increasingly heavy burden of Vietnam.

Is there any friction between the Soviet Union and Vietnam? It seems that there is some. There are reports which say that Vietnam's appetite is too big, that the Soviet Union, because of its own difficulties, cannot completely fill in this "bottomless pit" which is Vietnam. Vietnam is not happy about the Soviet Union's direct meddling in Cambodia and Laos. Still, these irritants or contradictions have not basically altered the strategic alliance between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. When the Vietnamese authorities intentionally assert their "independence," it is with an ulterior motive; it is so that they can extricate themselves from a predicament and get even more aid.

6722

CSO: 4005/318

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL SAID TO BE HOLDING BACK MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Tao Xin [5426 2450] in "Current Affairs Roundup" column:
"Current State of Middle East Peace Talks"]

[Text] After the Palestinian armed forces withdrew from West Beirut, peace talks to solve the Middle East question were reactivated. In the struggle of political and diplomatic negotiations, there emerged three different positions held by the Arab countries, the United States, and Israel, with the central issue of their differences being how to deal with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

At their summit conference in Fez, Morocco, in September, the Arab countries put forward an eight-point plan for a just solution of the Middle East question, which included a guarantee by the UN Security Council that all the countries in the Middle East region would live together in peace. In the latter part of October, an Arab League delegation headed by Morocco's King Hassan II visited Washington. Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, went to Jordan and held discussions with King Hussein. Arafat indicated that after the formation of an independent Palestinian state, he would be willing to establish a federation with Jordan. Before long the Jordanian king will be paying visits to Moscow and America. The multilateral consultations by the Arab countries fully shows their good faith in wanting a peaceful solution of the Middle East question.

At the beginning of September, U.S. President Reagan put forward a new proposal for solving the Middle East question, asking Israel to put a freeze on the setting up of new Jewish settlements on the West Bank, which Israel occupies, of the Jordan River and advocating that Palestinian autonomy linked to Jordan be put into effect there first. This proposal is an advance on America's past positions. But on the essential issues, America still rejects the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and a direct dialogue with the PLO.

The Begin authorities stubbornly stick to their Greater Israel position. On 26 October, Begin announced that Israel, sooner or later, will exercise sovereignty over the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli authorities, by again and again extending new Jewish settlements,

made their "reply" to the proposals by the Arab countries and America, and also publicly opposed Jordan's participation in autonomy talks. At the same time, the Begin authorities have been stalling on withdrawing their troops from Lebanon, insisting that there must be negotiations between Lebanon and Israel by diplomatic representatives at the ministerial level in order to discuss the resumption of "normal relations" between the two countries and not just the question of troop withdrawal. It is very clear that the objective of the Begin authorities is to use their military strength to force the Arab countries one by one to sign peace treaties with it and thus liquidate the Palestinian cause.

9727

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEADLOCK SEEN IN UK-SPAIN TALKS ON GIBRALTAR SOVEREIGNTY

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Wang Chunrong [3769 2504 2837]: "The Gibraltar Dispute"]

[Text] The new government of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party has decided to open the pedestrian passageway between Gibraltar and Spain proper, which has been closed for 13 years, thereby taking the first step to spur negotiations between Spain and Britain on a solution to the Gibraltar question.

Located on the southern tip of Spain, Gibraltar has a surface area of about 6 square kilometers and a population of about 30,000. A tightly locked iron-covered fence has cut off Gibraltar from Spain proper for 13 years. Gibraltar is a small peninsula bordered by the sea on three sides and formed of a jutting rock and a small piece of level land. At the foot of the rock on the Spanish side is an airfield; on the other side are the city proper, a port, and a shipyard. Britain has set up a naval base and an airbase there.

The city of La Linea and Gibraltar are not far apart, and intercourse between the two places used to require little effort, but now if a resident of one place writes a letter to go across the border it will pass through many hands for a week before being delivered.

Spain's national flag and Britain's Union Jack flutter together in a 50-meter-wide neutral zone. This shows that there has always existed a dispute between Spain and Britain over the Gibraltar question.

Gibraltar originally belonged to Spain. For a long time Spain has continuously struggled to regain its sovereignty over Gibraltar. In 1966, the United Nations, in response to a request from Spain, passed a resolution to decolonize Gibraltar. But after this Britain unilaterally held a referendum in Gibraltar and in Parliament adopted an autonomous constitution for Gibraltar. Making a protest in Britain, Spain's Franco government announced its closure of the border with Gibraltar and cut communications and liaison with it.

Gibraltar is located at a strategic point controlling the passage between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

In recent years, the contention between the two superpowers has intensified, directly threatening the security of the southern flank of Europe and the Mediterranean region. The new Spanish government's decision to open the border as a first step in seeking a solution to the Gibraltar question will be conducive to strengthening the defense of Spain itself and this region. However, there exist fundamental differences between Spain and Britain over the question of Gibraltar's sovereignty and ownership. In his inaugural speech Gonzalez, Spain's new prime minister, reiterated that one of the main goals of the new government's foreign policy is to regain sovereignty over Gibraltar through negotiations with Britain; but Britain insisted that the people of Gibraltar decide the ownership of this place and demanded that the ban on vehicular passage and other restrictions be lifted and the border be completely opened. Therefore, it looks as if for a long period of time it will be hard to obtain any results in the negotiations between the two sides on the Gibraltar question.

9727

CSO: 4005/378

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EFFECT OF BREZHNEV DEATH ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS APPRAISED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 82 pp 5-7

[Article by Li Hua [2621 5478]: "U.S.-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] News has come in that Chairman Brezhnev of the Soviet Union has passed away. International public opinion is now appraising what effect his death will have on Soviet foreign policy and future U.S.-Soviet relations. The opinions are not completely identical, but the general view is that in the near future it will not cause major changes. The new Soviet leaders have publicly indicated that they will steadfastly carry out the domestic and foreign policies formulated under Brezhnev's leadership.

Not long before Brezhnev's death, on 27 October he delivered an important speech to a conference of Soviet army and navy leaders relating to Soviet foreign policy, especially U.S.-Soviet relations, which drew widespread international attention. Recalling and studying this important recent speech made by Chairman Brezhnev will be helpful in analyzing trends in Soviet foreign policy and Soviet-U.S. relations.

In his speech Brezhnev strongly attacked the United States, saying that it had launched political, ideological, and economic offensives against the Soviet Union and that the military preparations it was making had reached an unprecedented degree of intensity; denouncing America's foreign policy as one of adventurist, barbaric, and selfish aggression which entails the danger of pushing the world into the flames of nuclear war; and particularly stressing that the Soviet Union must continue to strengthen its military forces and must equip the Soviet armed forces with the most modern weapons and technical arms, and certainly not permit them to become backward. He also called on Soviet militarymen to make further good preparations for combat and maintain the highest vigilance. At the same time, he stressed the important significance under current circumstances of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The second day after Brezhnev's speech, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that the speech was a call for the Soviet Union to intensely seek more military superiority and was a challenge to America's arms modernization plan. Soon afterward U.S. National Security Adviser Clark said that the objective of this speech was to step up even further the Soviet Union's already large-scale increase of its military forces. All circles of public opinion on the West were talking about the speech and making all sorts of conjectures and surmises.

The Soviet newspaper Pravda pointed out that Brezhnev's appraisal of the Reagan government had hit home, throwing Washington into confusion.

One important view of public opinion circles in the West was that Brezhnev's speech was a turning point, and showed that the Soviet Union had already changed its military and foreign policies and had already abandoned the hope of holding a dialogue with the United States. If one compares Brezhnev's speech with the Soviet official speeches since the 26th CPSU Congress in February of last year, one indeed sees a very big change in tone. For over a year the Soviet Union has vigorously waged a peace offensive by firmly grasping the banner of detente, stressing reconciliation, disarmament, and arms control and expressing the hope to improve Soviet-U.S. relations through nuclear arms talks and especially through a U.S.-Soviet summit conference. Brezhnev's speech at Baku on 26 September stressed his interpretation of the meaning of detente, saying that he did not want hostility but peace and cooperation; did not want interference in internal affairs but respect for state sovereignty; wanted to check the arms race and deepen mutual trust, and he also stressed the possibilities of using detente in a positive manner; etc. Then why, after 1 month, did he deliver a [word illegible] tough speech to the United States? What developments actually occurred in this month? In this regard, one might as well look at some important international developments in that period of over 1 month: Israeli aircraft destroyed another SAM-9 guided missile system in Lebanon; disregarding many warning by the Soviet Union, America dispatched troops to Lebanon; there was a change of chancellors in West Germany, an event which could affect the deployment of new U.S. medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe; the NATO countries reached agreement to strictly control their economic relations with the Soviet Union, and the talks between America and the Soviet foreign ministers produced results, and dispatches from foreign news agencies revealed that the U.S. attitude was tough and that not a single word was said about a summit conference between the two countries; after Poland adopted a new trade union law, America put new pressure on Poland; the U.S. State Department held a conference on "democratizing communist countries" to study and formulate ways to carry out subversive activities against these countries; and Japan agreed to let America deploy 40 F-16 aircraft in Japan. All of these developments show that America's attitude is tough and that it is advancing on all sides; and, on the other hand, show that the contradictions within the countries of the West have been alleviated and that the Soviet Union's attempt to sabotage the West's "strategic consensus" has suffered a setback. The foreign dispatches think these things were major factors impelling Brezhnev to change his attitude, and also that a certain change is brewing in both America and Soviet policy, but what form this change will take awaits further investigation.

Looking at the current situation, some trends in the contention between America and the Soviet Union reflected in Brezhnev's speech before his death can be summarized in the several points below:

First, the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States has been further intensified, and in the short term it will be hard to improve relations between the two. At present, America thinks that its difficulties are greater than those of the Soviet Union, and it has taken a tough posture toward, and

stepped up its contention and confrontation with the latter. It not only has not agreed to abandon its deterrent policy of first use of nuclear weapons, but also has constantly used economic measures to put pressure on the Soviets in order to force them to yield. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Union, not to be outdone, while working for "detente" made tough moves to counterattack America. This has caused one difficulty after another for the various negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, so that it is hard for them to reach agreement and a summit meeting between the two countries cannot be held for the time being.

Second, the arms race between America and the Soviet Union has been further escalated. The Soviet Union's attempt, through a freeze on nuclear weapons, to preserve the advantageous position it has already obtained has been firmly resisted by America. The United States is now vigorously supplementing its arms. This year its military expenditure is as high as \$186.9 billion, and will increase year by year afterward, with the total for the next 5 years being increased to \$1.5 trillion. And in Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the Soviet Union also saw the technological gap between its own weapons and those of the United States. This compelled the Soviet Union to feel that it would not do to rely only upon its superiority in number of weapons (its superiority in number of weapons is also being seriously challenged) and that it must strive for superiority in weapon quality. One of the important parts of the above-mentioned speech by Brezhnev was that the Soviet military forces must be strengthened. Although he did not clearly state that he wanted to increase military expenditure, he indicated that he would take measures to see that the armed forces lacked nothing. It looks as if the Soviet Union wants to eliminate the disparity between its and U.S. military technology, and it will not be able to do so unless it further increases its arms.

Third, the striving for military superiority in Europe has become more intense day by day. The two sides are waging an intense, complex struggle over the question of deploying U.S. new-type medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe, and the Soviet Union has already indicated that if America continues to prepare to deploy the new missiles in Europe it will rescind its decision to stop deploying SS-20 missiles and act accordingly in areas close to the United States. At the same time as this, all sorts of activities by America to contain the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe are being counterattacked by the Soviet Union.

Fourth, both the United States and the Soviet Union each place hopes on changes within the other side. Making use of the opportunity provided by the U.S. mid-term elections, the Soviet Union exposed to public opinion the Reagan government's arms expansion and war preparations, thus putting pressure on Reagan. On the one hand it tried to force Reagan to change his present policies; on the other hand, keeping its eye on the future, it hoped that by making public opinion disgusted with Reagan there would emerge in America a government that would adopt a relaxed attitude toward the Soviet Union. And on the American side, close attention is being paid to the tendencies of the new Soviet leaders and an attempt is being made to influence them.

After Brezhnev's death, there seemed to be a mutual wait-and-see stage between the Soviet Union and the United States. At present, the two sides are still,

on the one hand, stressing that they want peace and detente and, on the other hand, stressing the policy of strength. Reagan has said that he wants "to continue to try hard to improve relations with the Soviet Union," and at the same time he has said that "peace is the product of strength." Andropov, the newly elected CPSU general secretary, has said, "We cannot beg the imperialists for peace, and only by relying on the indestructible strength of Soviet arms can we preserve peace." Obviously, America and the Soviet Union will not stop their contention, especially their contention for military superiority.

9727

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PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO BREAK NEW GROUND IN MODERNIZATION EMPHASIZED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Heighten Our Spirit, Break New Ground in Work"]

[Text] Following 16 days of discussion, the Sixth Harbin Municipal Party Committee has successfully concluded its ninth (enlarged) plenary session. This session was a study meeting for participants to gain a deep understanding of the essence of the documents on the 12th Party Congress, a work meeting on studying and discussing ways for our city to go all out to break a new ground in the construction of socialist modernization. As a result of conscientious study and discussion, participating comrades have deepened their understanding of the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress. Also discussed at the meeting in conjunction with reality of this city were tentative plans to quadruple the gross value of industrial and agricultural output before the end of this century along with proposed tasks and requirements for improving the financial and economic status, and the social atmosphere of this city as well as the party's work style in a fundamental way, for carrying out the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization, for strengthening socialist democracy, and for building up the strength of the party during the next 5 years. During the meeting, arrangements were made for several major tasks to be carried out by people throughout the city during the coming winter and spring. With the conscientious implementation of plans and requirements set by this session will certainly come a gratifying new picture of the socialist modernization program.

An excellent state of mind fitting the description of the report to the 12th Party Congress: we must heighten our spirit, advance in a pioneering spirit, persevere, and persist in carrying out struggles, is required to break a new ground in work. While carrying out ideological education, various units now face an important task to further seek solutions to problems caused by the existence of a sagging spirit and a lack of confidence among some cadres and people. Confronted with difficulties and problems, some comrades have lost confidence in the realization of our grand objective; with their hands bound by old and narrow-minded ideological "conventions," some comrades seem unenthusiastic for carrying out reforms; some comrades lacking determination to break new ground in work have failed to bring their thinking and work style in line with the development of the current situation. To break a new ground in work, and to do something great

never before tried by our predecessors is not only a glorious but a difficult task. We must be fully aware of our favorable conditions. We must devote our revolutionary spirit, vigor and enthusiasm to the great experimentation of socialist modernization. The state of mind characterized by contentment with the status quo, sloth and apathy should be changed. The habit of waiting for instructions from higher authorities, for others to set examples, and to clear the way for our advance will certainly cause us to lag behind others. While embarking on creative work, we must emulate the tenacious, combative, and indomitable spirit and the best competitive skills displayed by the Chinese women's volleyball team. We must make repeated efforts to study new situations and solve new problems in a way that takes into account reality. Party organizations at all levels must conduct ideological education in a way that takes into account what party members, cadres and people really have in mind, in light of their needs, and by means of persuasion. The aim is to help party members, cadres, and people firmly uphold their faith in ultimate victory of the communist cause, increase their confidence in the realization of our grand objective, strengthen their trust of the leadership of the party, heighten their revolutionary spirit and bring their thinking in line with the development of the current situation.

To heighten our revolutionary spirit, it seems important to use the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress to arm our minds, and to direct our action. In his speech to the First Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Party committees at all levels must regard the study of the documents on the 12th Party Congress "as a task of first priority to be carried out following the close of this congress, must strive to do this job well, and must take a step forward in fostering a healthy study style." At present, a sweeping campaign to study, publicize, and implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress has initially taken shape throughout the city. But this is only a beginning. To develop study in depth, to unify the thinking of leading cadres at all levels, and workers behind the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, and to lead them to achieve political unity with the Party Central Committee call for thorough efforts to comprehend the essence of the documents on the 12th Party Congress. Various units must conscientiously review their earlier experiences in study, so that they can confirm their achievements and find out their shortcomings. On that basis, they must select several universal and deviatory problems that need to be answered in a clear-cut way and organize them into several special subjects of study and discussion. Their leading cadres must take the lead in studying the documents well, in conveying them to the public, and in doing a good job in this field.

While efforts are being made by our city to break a new ground in the construction of socialist modernization, party organizations at all levels must mobilize party members and workers in accordance with the requirements set by the provincial party committee, and organize them to participate in the great, extensive debate over the following questions: "In the course of going all out to break new ground in work, what should we do? While the nation is embarking on the effort to quadruple production what should we do?

When the nation spends the next 5 years bringing about three improvements in the fundamental way, what should we do?" Party organizations at all levels must count on the masses to pool collective wisdom for this purpose, to sum up historical experiences, and conduct extensive study and investigations. They should draw on their own practical experiences as a basis for formulating positive and feasible plans in this respect. In the course of formulating long-range plans, they must devote special attention to formulating 3-year, 5-year, and 10-year plans as a stable and reliable foundation for realizing the long-range objective. Every department and unit must study conscientiously in conjunction with reality, and must be determined to do something great, to scale new peaks of achievement, to emancipate their minds and to carry out reforms. They must strictly follow the scientific approach to do everything on a solid basis, and probe ahead in defiance of difficulties.

While broadening our vision of the future, we must not forget what we should do at present. In accordance with the series of plans laid down by the municipal party committee for the coming winter and spring, party organizations at all levels must effectively carry out tasks set for the remaining 2 months of this year, and must be well prepared for tasks to be carried out in the next year. As the political, economic, cultural and scientific research centers of this province, and as one of the nation's major industrial cities, our city must play a leading role in building the two civilizations. Party members, cadres and people throughout the city must take immediate action to pool their wisdom, and display the solid style of hard struggle while going all out to break a new ground in the construction of socialist modernization in this city.

9574

CSO: 4005/355

PARTY AND STATE

'LEGAL KNOWLEDGE PUBLICITY DAY' HELD IN BEIJING

OW301419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 lawyers and other legal workers braving chilly winds gave talks and answered questions on legal affairs at business centers, parks, railway stations and other public places in the Chinese capital today.

As part of the efforts to strengthen the legal system, the Beijing Municipal People's Government launched the first legal knowledge publicity day today by setting up 28 publicizing centers in the city proper and suburban areas.

Two old men, aged 80 and 62 respectively, came to a publicizing center at the square of Beijing railway station very early in the morning. They have in mind some questions to ask about the right to inherit private property. Legal workers at that center were seen busy in answering questions on litigious matters, distributing handouts, or explaining to passers-by photographs and drawings on legal matters.

Liu Fuzhi, minister of justice, who joined the legal workers at the center, told XINHUA, "The publicity campaign is a good way for legal workers to forge close ties with the masses and serve their interest." He urged the lawyers and other legal workers to sum up experience of the first publicity day and popularize it in other cities, market towns and rural areas.

In the car park in front of Wangfujing Department Store in the downtown area, more than 1,000 people assembled watching performance themed on the rights and obligations of a citizen. [Sentence as received] Chen Baozhen, a lawyer at the center, told XINHUA that most of the inquirers were interested to know more about legal procedures while others asked advice on their personal problems, including marriage and family disputes.

Cui Hu, director of the city's judicial bureau who is also the organizer of the campaign, told XINHUA: "The legal publicity campaign is designed to enhance the consciousness of the city's residents in observing laws and discipline. This will be conducive to preventing and reducing civil disputes and criminal offences in the capital."

Legal advisory officers and public notary offices have been set up in all the 19 districts and counties of Beijing following the establishment of a municipal legal advisory office in 1980.

In addition, the city has a contingent of voluntary publicizing workers, composed of officials at various levels, cadres of judicial departments and members of mediation committees at the grassroots units. They spread legal knowledge in government offices, factories, schools and neighborhoods.

CSO: 4000/65

PARTY AND STATE

PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION REPORTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Zhang Chijian [1728 2170 1017]: "Test Points for Party Consolidation in Organs Directly Under the Yanshou County CPC Committee Have Begun To Show Results To Gain People's Confidence"]

[Text] Since April 1982, the Yanshou County Party Committee has selected test points in organs directly under it to carry out party consolidation.

Investigation on ideological status of party members had been made in party branches of various units of county party committee organizations before the work of party consolidation started. The county party committee has, on the one hand, given wide publicity to the deeds of large numbers of exemplary party members, and, on the other hand, analyzed at the general membership meeting reasons why some of our party member cadres have been practicing unhealthy tendencies and committed errors to enable everybody to know that, due to the influence of the 10 years of internal turmoil and the corrosion of the various ideologies of the exploiting class under the new situation, no basic improvement of the party's work style has yet really been realized. It is absolutely necessary and extremely necessary to consolidate the party's work style and party organizations in all all-round way, otherwise, it is impossible for our party to lead the masses to accomplish the grand cause of building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

In the course of party consolidation, the Yanshou County Party Committee has paid special attention to the work of ideological education. They have organized party members to conscientiously study the Party Constitution (draft amendment), "Certain Guiding Principles Regarding Inner-Party Political Life," and rudimentary knowledge of the party. At the same time, they have prepared a list of teach-yourself books concerning party building. In order to rectify the various ideological problems existing in the thoughts of part of our party members, the county party committee has employed methods such as giving party lectures, organizing seminars and measuring oneself by the standards of exemplary party members to carry out education in the guiding principles, purposes, discipline and the principle of organization of our party as well as in the standard of being a party member. Gaining knowledge of the party by way of such a systematic study, party members, no matter whether they are the old party members who joined the party years ago or those who have only

recently been admitted to the party, have further deepened their understanding of the nature, status and function of the party and thereby strengthened their consciousness of rectifying the party's work style.

It is on this basis that the "members" of the county party committee have taken the lead to inspect the standards of party member cadres by measuring themselves, to listen to the opinions of the masses, and to carry out criticisms and self-criticisms. They found the reason why the county party committee failed to keep with what the Party Central Committee politically requires of them and that the county party committee appeared to be wandering, worrying and acting slowly in implementing the agricultural production responsibility system and thus dampened the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants to promote production. At the same time, everybody from the secretary of the county party committee to each of the members of the standing committee have made public problems such as transgressing policies to place relatives and friends, practicing eating and drinking with public funds and embezzling public funds and properties. They made public problems while putting forward rectifying measures. Up to now, all of the embezzled public funds have been surrendered, relatives and friends formerly placed in violation of policies are being terminated in accordance with the principle of "return from whence they came." The county party committee has reported the situation as mentioned above to the people throughout the county and briefed the general membership meeting on criticisms and self-criticisms carried out by the leading group of the county party committee. Along with the samples set by the county party committee, a total of more than 800 party members and cadres of organs directly under the party county committee have found their own problems through measuring themselves by the standards of party members and have corrected their own mistakes. The masses are very much encouraged by witnessing that organs directly under the county party committee "have acted in earnest." They said that as the Communist Party can live up to its word, a basic improvement of the party work style is bound to be realized.

Since the conclusion of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the Yanshou County Party Committee has conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th CPC Central Committee and further firmed its confidence in rectifying the party work style. They plan to continue handling well party consolidation in organs directly under the county party committee under the guidance of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and the new Party Constitution.

9560

CSO: 4005/328

PARTY AND STATE

ADVANCES IN PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING

OW090003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 7 Feb 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Over 7,000 veteran cadres had retired from organizations under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council by the end of last year, 145 of whom held ranks equivalent to ministers or vice ministers; according to Chinese authorities.

This figure is an indication of the advances China has made in restructuring party and government bodies at the central level and in the succession of older officials by younger ones, the authorities said.

The term "cadre" is used in a very broad sense in China. Among Chinese cadres are party and government leaders and office workers in party and government organizations. Those who joined the revolution before October 1, 1949, the day when the People's Republic of China was founded, are called veteran or older cadres.

Lifetime tenure for cadres was practiced in China until 1980, when the Chinese leadership called for its termination.

The party constitution adopted last year says that party cadres at all levels are not entitled to lifetime tenure and asks its cadres to "retire according to the regulations of the state" when they are "no longer fit to continue working due to old age or poor health."

The state constitution clearly defines the practice of retirement for cadres.

In China, the age of retirement for junior cadres is 60 for men and 55 for women; for senior cadres, those above ministerial level in particular, it depends primarily on their health.

CSO: 4000/65

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE ENTHUSED BY PARTY CONGRESS EXPERIENCE

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by SICHUAN RIBAO Reporter Chen Ruzhen [7115 0320 3791] and SICHUAN RIBAO Correspondent Guo Qin [6753 0530]: "His Heart is Filled with Party Causes; Liu Shenggang [0491 4141 4854], 12th Party Congress Representative, Returns from Beijing"]

[Text] As soon as Professor Liu Shenggan, head of the High Energy Electronics Institute of the Chengdu Telecommunications Engineering College, member of the Academic Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and representative from Sichuan to the 12th Party Congress, returned to Chengdu and saw Li Chengguo [2621 2052 0948], Deputy Secretary of his unit's general Party branch he asked: "How is the work in our Institute going?" Li Chengguo said with a smile "Research projects are going on just as intensely as they were before you left." Liu Shenggan smiled knowingly.

Yes, Liu Shenggang's mind is constantly thinking about work and his heart is filled with Party causes. In recent years, he has devoted himself to research on millimeter waves, and he has made significant achievements in such areas as dianzi huixuan maise [7193 1311 0932 2467 9115 1049] dynamics. He has written over 40 articles which have been published both in China and abroad and have attracted the attention of the electronics world. And yet, he works twice as hard to put the theories into practical work. Therefore, when he attended the meeting in Beijing, in addition to conscientiously listening to the reports of the 12th Congress, studying documents and participating in discussions, he also found time to write letters to his institute to tell his comrades at the Institute of the things he thought needed to be done urgently. During recesses in the Congress, he gave up sightseeing tours and parties to use his time for conscientiously studying the documents of the 12th Congress. When thinking about the problem of training talented personnel, he quickly took out the thesis of his graduate student that he brought with him and read it and corrected it; he also squeezed out time to look up scientific research materials and to consider putting "Relativity Electronics" in order as fast as possible for publication by Jiaokexue Publishers to contribute to the development of China's electronics.

On the evening of the day he returned from Beijing, he talked with the graduate students of the Institute and answered the questions that were hard for them.

The next morning he came to the Institute to tell the comrades the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and to take care of difficult problems.

When we got to his office, he was reading letters from scientific research units both at home and abroad. We saw a letter from the 7th International Congress of Millimeter Wave and Infrared Society which said, "Your contribution to the 7th International Congress of the Millimeter Wave and Infrared Society and your article have already been accepted in the Society's report." We congratulated Comrade Liu Shenggang, but he said, "I still haven't done enough work. In future, I will certainly strive harder in the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, to rally comrades and work at teaching and scientific research."

8226

CSO: 4005/287

PARTY AND STATE

12TH PARTY CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE STRESSES EDUCATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Stress Strategic Points, Pledge to Devote Life to Education; Huang Yan [7806 3508], Teacher at Chongqing Middle School #3 and Representative to the 12th Party Congress"]

[Text] The Party's 12th National Congress has concluded victoriously. This Congress has extremely great significance and far-reaching influence in the history of our Party and is the most important Congress since the 7th Party Congress. In his report as representative of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang made education one of the strategic points. This is an important policy of the foresight of the Party Central Committee and summarizes the historical experience of our Party after 6 years of hard work in setting things to rights. It reflects the characteristics of the times and expresses the deepening of the Party's understanding of the laws of modernization. How elated and inspired we are!

To build China into a modernized, highly civilized and highly democratic socialist nation, it is necessary to resolutely stress the strategic point of education. Without education, there is no talent, and without talent, who can we rely on to build a material and a spiritual culture? Therefore, education is the foundation for building the two cultures and as long as we stress the educational foundation, then building the two cultures can be expanded with vigor on a firm foundation.

Secondary and elementary education are the foundation of our socialist education. Since the secondary and elementary school period is the period when children and young people grow in body and mind and is the period when their world view is gradually formed, stressing education in this period also lays a foundation for training the successors of socialist modernization.

How can we stress this foundation of secondary and elementary education? First of all we must educate students with communist thinking. In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: socialism requires one trait and this is a socialist spiritual culture which has communist thinking as its kernel. Without this spiritual culture, it is impossible to build socialism. Thus, communist thinking is the soul of building spiritual culture. If only we educate students with communist thinking, then we can guarantee the socialist direction

of our modernization; we will not lose the ideals and the goal, nor lose the spiritual motivation and the will to struggle; we will be able to resist the encroachment of corrupting factors; we will not walk the evil ways of lopsided development and deterioration.

Next, it is necessary to give serious consideration to intellectual development. Without cultural and scientific knowledge, it is impossible to carry out socialist construction. When stressing intellectual development, we should adopt heuristic teaching methods, and train students' ability to study and develop their intellectual ability while opposing teaching methods of "taking on what ought to be done by others" and "cramming without practical experience." In this way we can make students study vigorously and with initiative so they understand and digest the knowledge they are studying. At the same time, we should pay attention to lightening the burden on the students to improve the results of study, improve teaching, and improve the level and quality of teaching to lay a good foundation.

At the same time that we are stressing moral and intellectual education, we should pay attention to improving the physical condition of students. With a strong body a student will be able to bear the burden of present study tasks and the enormous mission of future participation in socialist modernization. At present the physical condition of students is not entirely good, in particular the incidence of myopia is high and this deserves our serious attention.

The Party Central Committee has issued a call to us and a glorious historical mission of comprehensively creating a new situation in socialist modernization lies before us. In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "Universal education is an important prerequisite for building a material culture and a spiritual culture, and with regard to this point the Party Central Committee and the State Council made the decision in 1980 that by 1990, universal elementary education should be realized nation-wide and areas which are economically developed and have a good educational foundation should realize it earlier." As a middle-school teacher who could participate in the historically significant 12th Party Congress, I feel very honored, but at the same time I recognize that the responsibility is very great. Our work has to do with whether or not the four modernizations can be successfully completed. I will surely obey the demands of the new Party regulations and in production, work, and study and in all social activity I will be an exemplary vanguard and will give my all in construction of the two socialist cultures.

8226

CSO: 4005/287

PARTY AND STATE

12TH PARTY CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVE HAILS PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by An Faxiao [1344 3127 1321], 12th Party Congress Representative and Director of the Organization Department of the Provincial Party Committee:
"Be Fully Prepared and filled with Confidence to Welcome Party Consolidation"]

[Text] To make party style take a fundamental change for the better, improve party organizations' fighting strength, build the party into a powerful nucleus to guide socialist modernization, the 12th Party Congress decided that in a 3-year period beginning in the second half of next year to carry out a comprehensive reorganization of party work and party organizations and to carry out registration of party members. This is a decisive measure to strengthen party building, a matter of prime importance as far as each party member is concerned, and is very heartening. Each of us CPC members should make full preparations, actively participate, and, through party consolidation, discipline himself into a vanguard warrior with communist consciousness of the working class worthy of the name and discipline himself into a mainstay for comprehensively creating a new situation in socialist modernization. In his report, Comrade Hu Yaobang gave a pointed and clear explication of the guiding ideology, direction, and fundamental policy of party consolidation to carry on and develop the Yan'an consolidation spirit. The Central Committee and party committees at all levels should make careful and detailed preparations to implement correct policy and correct work methods so that party consolidation work will go on soundly, achieve the anticipated results and win complete victory. Make no mistake about this, you can rely on it absolutely. Party members generally are concerned about party consolidation work now and are wondering where to start making preparations for party consolidation work as far as they themselves are concerned. I would like to present some ideas for comrades concerned about party consolidation work to consider.

First of all, the entire party membership should conscientiously and repeatedly study the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the new party constitution, understand its spiritual nature until they have accepted it completely in an ideological sense so that the spirit of the 12th Party Congress has taken root ideologically or until the spirit of the 12th Party Congress has armed our brains, so to speak. In terms of spiritual preparations, we should resolve to struggle vigorously to realize each mission set forth by the 12th Party Congress so that we are at one with the spirit of the 12th Party Congress politically and

ideologically, that is to say, at one with the Party Central Committee. I think that this is the most important ideological preparation as well as the most minimal preparation. This also means that from the day that we begin to study the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the new Party Constitution we begin preparations for party consolidation.

In the process of study, establishing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress in our own professions and behavior makes us strong warriors for creating a new situation in socialist modernization; and as far as a party member who leads a unit is concerned, it should make his unit a unit to create a new situation. This is even more important preparation. The new Party Constitution has made some very explicit stipulations with regard to conditions of party membership and the obligations of party members and conditions of being a cadre and has made some higher and more stringent demands. Each party member and each party cadre should measure himself against the party constitution, find where he is wanting and conscientiously make up for it through study. Mistaken ideology and incorrect work style which violates the Party Constitution should be corrected as quickly as possible, discrepancies should be reduced until they are completely gone, work hard to become a communist party member and cadre who conforms to the demands of the Party Constitution. Doing this in a fundamental way is the best preparation for receiving party consolidation behaviorally.

Through examination of typical cases, our provincial party still has a rather great number of party members who are not carrying out their obligations as party members, i.e., so-called party members who are "not acting as party members." These comrades are mostly those who have not established communist ideals or have not gone through education in the party's program, basic party knowledge, party regulations and the excellent traditions and work style of the party, their class consciousness is low, and some are still corrupted by the poisons of the Lin Biao, "gang of four" counter-revolutionary clique. This situation exists not only among party members who have been party members for a short time, even among party members who have been members of the party for a long time there are also problems of falling off in revolutionary will and becoming negative and backward. In the process of studying the new Party Constitution and the documents of the 12th Party Congress, these comrades should relate it to themselves, accept education, raise their consciousness and conscientiously consider the gap between themselves and the stipulations of the new Party Constitution and strive to join the party ideologically.

After the smashing of the 'gang of four', we began a serious struggle to expose, criticize, and investigate and in terms of party organization, this was party consolidation work. In this struggle we combed out some people who had wormed their way into the party and purified the party's organization to a certain degree. As far as those comrades who committed serious errors during the 'great cultural revolution' and in essence still are not part of the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy are concerned, the party organization and the masses carried out criticism and education and did their best to save them. The overwhelming majority of comrades received education, corrected their errors in ideology and behavior and this is a victory for party consolidation. However, it is worth noting that a few party members and cadres who committed serious errors were so poisoned that in spite of the criticism and education by

the party organization and the masses, patiently waiting for them to come to their senses, treating them leniently organizationally, and keeping them on the party rolls, they still have not changed ideologically. Some refuse to admit to their errors, some have admitted their errors and are waiting for an opportunity to reverse the verdict, have even trumped up charges against others and have engaged in activities which endanger stability and unity. This is something which the party cannot tolerate. When organizing them to study the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the new Party Constitution, these comrades should be given another opportunity to correct their errors and be given a shout to wake them up. If they wish to continue as party members, they must accept the party's education and make a solemn determination to correct their errors ideologically, and to carry out their word in behavior and face up to the test of party consolidation.

Our province is now getting into the struggle to attack serious criminal activity in the economic area. This struggle is an important measure for party consolidation within the party and this solemn struggle doubtlessly will be carried out to the end. According to state law and party discipline, elements who have been found to have committed serious crimes must be purged from the party and we cannot permit degenerates to remain in the party. If those cadres who are not degenerates but have committed serious errors, whether they have already been exposed or are still holding back and are hoping to get by under false pretenses still want to be party members, they should make a clean breast of their problems to the party and government, sincerely mend their ways, strive for the forgiveness of the party and the masses, strive to remain in the party and face up to the test of party consolidation. This party consolidation should carry out registration of party members one by one, so even if they want to hide they will not be able to.

In summary, studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, if we have accepted them ideologically, then linking up with actuality, we should carry out self-education and starting with ourselves and starting now, implement it in our own professions, implement it in our own leadership units, and with this kind of fighting attitude confidently welcome party consolidation, accept the education of party consolidation and face up to the test of party consolidation.

8226

CSL: 4005/287

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG CHIEF PROCURATOR REPORTS TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Text; Lu Shengyun, Chief Procurator of Shandong Provincial Procuratorate, reported on 24 December to the fifth session of the fifth Provincial People's Congress on the work of the Shandong Provincial Procuratorate. Chief Procurator Lu Shengyun said that under the leadership of the party committee the Shandong procuratorates at all levels have worked conscientiously all year to implement a series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the recommendations of the National Conference on Political and Legal Work, to focus their attention on the protection and promotion of the socialist modernization geared to economic construction, to step up various procuratory proceedings, to crack down serious criminal activities in the economic sector, to consolidate the measures for social security in both urban and rural areas, and to prosecute expeditiously in accordance with the law all the criminal elements dangerous to social security for the purpose of punishing criminals, protecting the democratic and other rights of the people, and safeguarding the socialist legal system.

Lu Shengyun said that under the unified leadership of the party committee, the procuratorates at all levels, relying on the broad masses of people and working closely with the related departments, have punished during the year a batch of serious criminal elements who sabotaged the economy, and they have kept three particular points in view in their struggle against economic offenses. First, act expeditiously to implement the instructions of the Central Committee, Second, distinguish what is a crime and what is not, and carry out the party's policy correctly. Third, remember to extend the political impact of the prosecutions in order to make this struggle a success.

Ly Shengyun said that for the entire year the Shandong provincial procuratorates at all levels have been working continually to implement the related documents of the Central Committee and the recommendations of the National Conference on Political and Legal Work. They have participated actively in consolidating the measures for social security in both urban and rural areas, and cracked down expeditiously in accordance with the law all the criminal elements dangerous to social security. As they were cracking down various criminal activities, they also helped the public security departments to implement more effectively the party's program of reform through labor and reform through education and improve the quality of the reform. They have also participated actively in comprehensive operations for the maintenance of public security, and succeeded in safeguarding social order.

Chief Procurator Lu Shengyun said that for the entire year the procuratorates at all levels have made full use of their authority over the inspection of law and discipline to struggle against those state employees who are derelict of duty, or act unlawfully and criminally to encroach upon the personal, democratic and other rights of the citizens. They have played an active role in rectifying the party's work style, changing the general mood of society, and safeguarding political stability and unity. We have strengthened the procuratory work for complaints and appeals, and resolved the old key cases of repetitive appeals to the higher authorities, appeals that by-pass the immediate authorities, personal appeals in Beijing.

Chief Procurator Lu Shengyun concluded his report by saying that in spite of the achievements in the year, there are still some problems to be resolved. "We are resolved to act under the leadership of the party committee to implement the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, the Fifth session of the Fifth National People's Congress, and National Conference on Political and Legal Work; to study and propagate the new constitution; to do well all the procuratory work; and to strive to achieve a new breakthrough in procuratory work so as to accomplish the political and legal tasks of the new era.

5360

CSO: 4005/308

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG CHIEF JUSTICE REPORTS TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Liang Deshan, Chief Justice of Shandong Higher People's Court, gave a report on the work of the Shandong Higher People's Court at the fifth session of the Provincial People's Congress 24 December. Chief Justice Liang Deshan said that since the fourth session of the fifth Shandong People's Congress, all the courts of the province, led by the party committees at all levels, have achieved gratifying results in all areas, including the implementation of the programs, policies and the laws and regulations of the party and the state; further rectification of the guiding ideology of adjudication; much more emphasis on the protection and promotion of the socialist modernizations geared to economic construction; expeditious punishment of serious economic and criminal offenses; and active participation in comprehensive operations for the maintenance of public security. Throughout the year, the people's courts at all levels in Shandong have been improving the quality of the administration of criminal justice and basically succeeded in observing the lawful procedure for the trial, conviction and sentencing of criminal offenders on the basis of clearly established facts and proven evidence. They have already begun to adjudicate civil cases strictly in accordance with the law. Having established a sound system for the adjudication of economic offenses, the people's courts at all levels have been working actively to step up the trial of these offenses. They have also achieved noticeable results in handling all the inquiries and appeals. Working closely with the related departments through these channels of adjudication, the people's courts at all levels have played an active role in punishing the criminals, protecting the democratic rights and lawful interests of the people, promoting political stability and unity, improving public order in Shandong, and safeguarding the progress of the socialist modernizations.

Chief Justice Liang Deshan also reported to the congress on the trial of economic offenders as the people's courts of Shandong implemented the State Council's "Decision on Cracking Down on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sector" and the "Decision on the Punishment of Serious Economic Saboteurs" adopted by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress. He said the people's courts at all levels directed their attention to the following points in their struggle against the economic offenses: 1. Study carefully the two "decisions," raise the level of understanding and unify the ideology. 2. Focus on key issues and concentrate on the adjudication of important cases. 3. Faithfully carry out the policy and law, and crack down effectively on the serious economic saboteurs. 4. Adjudicate all cases strictly in accordance

with the judicial procedure so as to attain quality adjudication. 5. Do everything possible to accentuate the social impact of adjudication. 6. Give the cadres and the police force anti-corruption education during the progress of the struggle. Chief Justice Liang Deshan concluded his report by saying that the Shandong people's courts at all levels will do everything possible to study, publicize, observe and enforce the new constitution adopted by the fifth session of the fifth People's Congress; that they will expedite the punishment of serious saboteurs of the social order and participate actively in comprehensive operations for the maintenance of public order; that they will go a step further to improve the adjudication of criminal, civil and economic cases; that they will step up the ideological and professional rehabilitation of the cadres and police force; that they will improve their investigation and research and conscientiously sum up their experience in order to achieve a new breakthrough compatible with the requirements and conditions of the period of construction; and that they will do everything they can to bring into full play the role of the judicature in safeguarding and enhancing the progress of the socialist modernization.

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PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN COMPLETES PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING

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[Text] Chengdu, 29 Jan (XINHUA)—The restructuring of the Communist Party and government organs in China's most populous Province of Sichuan has been completed, according to local officials in the Southwest China province.

The streamlining, started in November, 1981, is the first reorganization carried out at the provincial level, and follows the restructuring of ministries and commissions under the State Council, which was conducted early last year in order to overcome bureaucratism and raise work efficiency.

As a result, the party and government organs in Sichuan have been reduced from 80 to 50. Of these, the government organs have been cut from 68 to 41. The number of directors of the provincial boards and bureaus have been reduced from 512 to 174.

The change has produced a lower average age of leaders and a higher educational level for those retained, as well as for replacements.

Statistics indicate that, so far, the average age of leaders of Sichuan provincial boards and bureaus has dropped from 60.6 to 52.5 years old. Those who have a high school education have increased from 53 percent to 77.6 percent and those with higher education increased from 16.8 percent to 32.2 percent.

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PARTY AND STATE

ANALYSIS OF THE LATEST TENDENCY OF CRIMINAL JUDICATURE IN U.S.

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/Article by He Peng /0149 7720/: "An Analysis of the Latest Tendency of
Criminal Judicature in the United States"/

/Text/ America's ambitious economic and military expansion after World War II and its unleashing of wars of aggression brought about a slackening of domestic economic developments, a sharpening of the various contradictions inherent in capitalism and a daily increasing accentuation of class contradictions and race contradictions. In addition the rapid decadence in bourgeois culture and the rapid deterioration in the general mood of the society brought about a spiritual crisis within the bourgeoisie, an utter chaos in public order and a steep rise in the crime rate, so that the ruling class is now faced with a situation that it finds difficult to cope with. This is the main background for a new trend that America is induced to enter upon in its criminal judicature. For our analysis we can also adduce certain additional concrete problems existing in present-day American society.

First, the American civil rights movement is rising and expanding day by day. This movement in all its various forms has a great impact on American social life. Especially after the U.S. Supreme Court made it clear in a judgement in 1954 that a policy of racial segregation per se violates the equality provisions of the constitution, the movement was much encouraged. The result was not only that the movement gave impetus to revisions of the laws, but that the Blacks and other minorities, in an endeavor to improve their economic conditions, repeatedly resorted to methods of direct mass participation in the struggle, and also in that it brought about the formation of groups with common interests. They harbor a disrespect for all government laws, and in order to gain for themselves the sympathy and support of the American society, they conducted protest activities of various forms, including such acts of violence as arson, destruction of property, etc., getting the ruling class to cry out in alarm that "these are acts of extremism, revolutionary tendencies and are bringing on an era of open lawlessness," etc. Because these direct struggle actions of the Blacks have been fairly successful, they encouraged other racial minorities, convicts, homosexuals and others, that is, groups which had some kind of common grievance against the American society, to band closer together, to recognize with greater clarity the uniform nature of the group's interests and to adopt the strategy of the civil rights movement, filling this direct struggle with greater consciousness and broadening its

scope. For instance, in August 1965 in one of the Black neighborhoods in the southern United States, riots occurred in which 650,000 /sic/ Blacks took part and which attracted around 90 percent of the Blacks in that neighborhood. The riots had their reason in overcrowded conditions, dilapidated old housing, a high unemployment rate, the breakdown of family life, a high rate of violent crimes, etc. These riots caused great damage to motorcars and buildings. They lasted for 6 days and were only suppressed when the government called in 1,600 soldiers; 34 persons were killed, over 1,000 persons wounded and as many as 4,000 people were arrested.

Second, the basic standards of evaluation in the society lost all uniformity. There is an increasing feeling of disdain for the present institutions, for government officials, police, prisons, etc., which extends to every kind of authority, and there is the growing mentality of general distrust toward any form of authority. This kind of distrust has today extended to much broader strata of American society, especially among the poor and the minorities. Moreover, there is an agitation which grows stronger day by day for deviations from the normal cultural and educational upbringing, even making it a special point to publicly challenge this upbringing and show one's opposition to it, as, for instance, the attitude of certain people who regard as proper conduct such acts as smoking or taking drugs, sexual promiscuity, homosexuality, etc. Finally also, acclaiming certain acts of emotional excitement or lack of restraint and singing the praises of spontaneous individualism are all reflections of the high degree of meaninglessness in the spiritual life of this society, its moral bankruptcy and the feelings and mentality of pessimism and hopelessness toward the future and of attempts to escape reality. According to statistics, there are now nearly 10 million gamblers and 43 million drug users in America. All these phenomena are also a threat to American social order and personal safety.

Third, as a direct result of the conditions described in "first" and "second", crimes increase year by year; particularly serious are the violent crimes in the cities. At present the commission of violent crimes has already become a great social problem in America. In the Western countries too such crimes are most conspicuous and arouse strong resentment among the masses. According to crime statistics published in 1980 by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, serious crimes reported to the U.S. Government in 1979 (this refers to seven kinds: premeditated murder, rape, bodily injury, robbery, illegal entry with the intent to commit a serious crime, burglary, theft of motorcars, the first four also being called violent crimes) occur: every 2.6 seconds a case of a serious crime and every 27 seconds a case of a violent crime. Moreover, in these 10 years the cases of violent crimes increased by 47 percent compared with 1970, and in the first 6 months of 1980 they went up 10 percent. In the past 10 years the cases of homicide doubled, and in some cities they even increased 5 and 6 times. Every 10 seconds a case of burglary and every 7 minutes a case of rape occurs. The violent crimes committed in 1980 shows the greatest increase over the last 10 or more years. This led U.S. Supreme Court Judge Warren Burger to express the belief that "it has already become questionable whether we can maintain a minimum of safety on our streets, in our schools and for the homes of our elderly," and the slogan demanding "law and order" has therefore become the universal outcry of the people.

All the above-mentioned points force the Americans to perceive that their "entirely new" criminal policy, which they had so painstakingly researched and tested for many years, with its so-called modern criminal system and measures and which for a time had appeared so impressive, was proven unworkable by the harsh realities. This was bound to make the American ruling class and its criminologists, who had always been so devoted to pragmatism, ponder and search for new appropriate methods and finally led to a stream of new theories, policies, institutions and measures. This then is the concrete social background and these are the major reasons for the emergence of a new trend in American criminal judicature.

The new trend in American criminal judicature is mainly evident in the following areas:

First, turning away from the idea of "social rehabilitation" and changing from indeterminate sentencing to verdicts with definite terms of confinement.

Looking at the American views on punishment, we see that for a long time they integrated for combined application the four principles of retribution, deterrent, rehabilitation and segregation. Although none of these four viewpoints gained a totally dominant position in America so far, the idea of rehabilitation must be regarded as of greatest influence in the measuring out of punishments during the last few decades, an idea that also enjoyed the strongest support from the liberal strata and from academic circles. According to this viewpoint the purpose of criminal justice is to give the criminal an opportunity to reform his character, attitudes, expressions, etc., and to return the reformed criminal to society as a useful member of society. In this way the measure and methods of punishment must conform to the concrete circumstances of each individual criminal, and it is in this connection that the system of sentencing for indefinite periods of confinement arose. It was then considered not only in the interests of the individual criminal, but having the criminal commit no further crimes was also to be of significance in the interest of society. For a considerable length of time this view was an outstanding special feature of the American system of juvenile laws, the use of suspended sentences instead of punishment by imprisonment, the wide range of prescribed penalties, the broad discretion allowed the judges in determining the actual term of the sentence, and the establishment of a system of "parole supervision," etc. are all concrete applications of this view in the legal system, which is a view that moreover has influenced the criminal legislation in many developed capitalist countries.

However, conditions have distinctly changed in recent years. Not only the conservatives, but liberals too as well as the legislative bodies and jurisprudential circles turned away from the idea of social rehabilitation and substituted the view that the penal laws should be based purely on the idea of prevention and retribution. This newly formed viewpoint has gradually become their unanimous opinion. Most conspicuous in manifesting this change is the State of California. As from the end of World War I, this state was most thoroughgoing in sentencing for indefinite periods and in applying the system of social rehabilitation, and was at one time praised as a pioneer in this respect. However, today after new criminal laws have been drawn up with fixed terms of imprisonment, things have radically changed. The broad discret-

ion in the measure of the penalties imposed and the indeterminate sentencing, which were the special features of the former system, have been replaced by legally fixed penalties and compulsory fixed terms of penalties. For instance, in the case of major crimes, the judge is given in each section the discretion of only 1 year and has the power to chose only between three stages of legally prescribed penalties, when he is furthermore obliged to impose the medium penalty if there are no special aggravating or mitigating circumstances. Moreover, the system of adding a period of "parole supervision" for a time after completing a term of imprisonment was abolished. In this way, the term of imprisonment pronounced by the judge will be the term that will actually have to be served. This change in California has by now already become the national trend in America. As the recorded data reveal, the key elements of social rehabilitation as objective of criminal law have already been dismantled in the criminal codes of many states of the United States. The federal criminal code of the United States is at present being revised, and the plan is there too to abolish the system of indeterminate sentencing. Although the methods of the Federal Government and of about half of the states are not necessarily identical with the Californian provisions on sentencing to fixed terms, they have formulated or are just now formulating legislation similar in nature. At present, the conditional release system practiced by adding a term of parole supervision to the verdict has been abolished or decidedly reduced in nine states. The Federal Parole Board has also abandoned the principle of social rehabilitation. The principles of the parole system are now only applied to study the severity of crimes and to observe statistically the incidence of recidivism. As reason for this kind of reform the conviction is expressed that it is after all not possible to forecast, so to say, a person's future actions, that the indeterminate sentencing throws penalty measurements into confusion and that the system results in much injustice. It also leaves the criminal in a state of uncertainty and provides the judge and the parole organs with opportunities to handle criminals in an unprincipled and arbitrary way, so that it may happen that crimes of the same character are not dealt with equally, a departure from the principle of equality before the law.

It appears that some of their criticisms to a certain extent touch on some essential problems of the system. Of course they are not in a position to declare outright that the direct reason is that the system will not serve the needs of bourgeois dictatorship. Because if one did follow the principle of social rehabilitation in the application of punishments, easily allowed a large number of criminals to be released unduly early, and at the same time could practice leniency, and then see that these measures of an outward "relaxation" and "humaneness" would not at all reduce crimes, but on the contrary result in a continued increase in crimes, then there is in the end no alternative but to abandon this system of indeterminate sentencing, which had been so popular for a time. In the past the system had been a welcome and handy means in the hands of the ruling class to provide legal basis for their unscrupulous violations of the legal system. Now that it shows itself no longer effective, it is headed also for outright bankruptcy. Looking at the inner character of things we see that the purpose of applying the system in the past had been to meet the needs for strengthening the bourgeois dictatorship, and the present abandonment of the system is also to serve the same purpose, only that certain changes are made in the dictatorial strategy and tactics.

We also must note that the new American ideology on criminal policy has turned its focus of attention on the effect of punishment on the criminal, that is, in its theory, a return to endorsing the idea of retribution as the principle of punishment. The thesis of retribution is the typical viewpoint of the classical school of penologists, which is diametrically opposed to the modern school of penology that America had upheld for a long time, namely the viewpoint that emphasizes the educational nature of punishment. The dispute among the various factions of so-called penologists for the last 100 and more years centered exactly on this crucial point. We can already foresee that the new turn showing in American penal ideology is bound to arouse a stormy new dispute among the various schools of penologists on a question that had been fiercely contested for a long time, but that had by now already shown a certain degree of convergence of opinions. Of course the dispute between the various schools of bourgeois penologists--although we cannot simply conclude that it is insignificant--will on certain major points finally end in compromise. That is of necessity the course of future developments because their fundamental standpoints and goal is identical, though they approach it from different angles, each endlessly expounding his own arguments on the purpose and effects of punishment, while in the final analysis their purpose and goal is to find a way to meet the needs of bourgeois interests.

Moreover, as this new view gradually gains a dominant position, some American liberals also come to be convinced that this view could eliminate past abuses connected with the broad powers of the judges in measuring out penalties and the unequal treatment of cases, and that it will help shorten the terms of imprisonment and reduce the prison population. On these points we believe that wishful thinking of this kind lacks strong evidence, because in reality this new view starts out from the idea of changing the past excessive leniency and unduly early release of prisoners, and is a countermove that is to strengthen the system of fixed terms of penalties and that emphasizes the punitive effect of punishments as a means of coping with the rising crime rate. If we compare this with the past view we see that the special feature of the new view is to adopt stricter measures. Judging also by the present American legislative tendency of adding grounds for increasing the severity of punishments, the expectation of shortening terms of imprisonment and of reducing the prison population is unrealistic.

Second, abolishing the exclusionary rule in criminal procedure and upholding the system of having the defendant plead guilty. The one trend in judicial procedure that is of particular importance is the abandonment of the exclusionary rule in America, which in essence means a rejection of the principle that evidence must be of a lawful nature. On the other hand the system of pressuring the defendant to plead guilty is being firmly upheld. This abandoning of one thing and upholding another thing precisely provides proof in two unrelated areas that America's criminal procedure is now taking a despotic and arbitrary direction. In an indirect way it reveals that America, in order to meet the needs of developing its monopolistic capitalist economy, in the realm of its superstructure, including the area of criminal judicature, is moving inevitably and rapidly toward fascistization. In doing so, the Americans even go so far as to risk, unhesitatingly and willingly, "violations of the Constitution"

and violating the principles of democracy and of their legal system, with a complete disregard for the condemnation by public opinion.

The exclusionary rule has a long history in American criminal procedure. What started off the speedy expansion of this rule, one may say, is an interpretation of provisions in the constitution regarding human rights, an interpretation adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court in the sixties, namely concerning the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." This provision requires that when acting to suppress crimes in the interest of society, consideration must also be given to the individual interests of the person who is accused or suspected of a crime. The same principle was later confirmed in a judgement of the Supreme Court in 1961, when it set aside an original conviction because the police had obtained evidence by a method prohibited by the constitution. These rulings subsequently became the basis for laws and regulations that determined the conditions under which the police may stop a suspect, arrest a man, search for and confiscate evidence, search a detainee and on what conditions a confession or other statement may be used as evidence. These rules were therefore once called "the constitutional revolution in criminal procedure." We must say that these rules have effectively restricted the police, preventing unlawful searches and other abuses of authority, and as such have been of a very positive significance. The exclusionary rule was also relevant to the civil rights movement that had been launched during the last few years, and also to the rising loss of confidence in the state and to the rising "cultural unrest," in that it urged people to give greater attention to the protection of the lawful interests of suspects and accused. Precisely under these conditions, it was of course impossible for the U.S. Supreme Court to escape these influences and disregard the spirit of the constitutional provisions, or, in other words, the Supreme Court was compelled to yield to the pressures from public opinion. The recently published federal government's report on criminal prosecution shows that among the defendants undergoing public trial, one-third ask for the application of the exclusionary rule based on the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

Viewed under the generally current theory on evidence, the lawfulness of evidence is determined by the legal nature of the evidence itself. If the evidence is to play its role as legal evidence, it is of course necessary that the evidence itself must first of all be lawful, which determines that evidence in criminal procedure must have been collected and used according to the provisions and requirements of the law by all investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating personnel, otherwise it will lose legality. This is actually the generally current rule in all countries that practice rule by law, but today under the pressure of the rising crime rate, doubts and even opposition is raised in America regarding this rule. There is the belief that if the evidence is reliable, and especially if in many cases it is the only evidence, applying the exclusionary rule would eliminate evidence of guilt and would set free an accused who should be declared guilty. This would counteract lawful crime suppression. There is also the belief that if the law violation committed in collecting the evidence was minor, or when it was committed by the police with good intentions (not understanding the requirements of the law),

or if it was a case of unintentional error, also weighing it against the severity of the crime, it is a problem to be studied whether in such cases the guilty verdict should automatically be declared invalid regardless of the circumstances of the case. There is even strong doubt and opposition of this nature within the present U.S. Supreme Court, manifesting clear and definite resistance against applying the exclusionary rule by the way it has been referring cases back to lower instances. This will have the exclusionary rule lose its enthusiastic majority support within the Supreme Court. Even so liberal a politician as Senator Kennedy also suggested that an alternative to this rule should be searched for. Of course at present most courts still take a negative attitude toward the abolition of the rule for the reason that there is yet no alternative. Judging by the way they strongly emphasize that "the special characteristics of the seventies is the demand for a stronger and more effective crime suppression," we can abundantly recognize what their actual needs are. Apart from working to satisfy their own needs in the exercise of their rule, they also use the fear of the masses of violent crimes, the sympathy for the Blacks, who are suffering most, and for other minorities for the way they are treated, the concern of the American women's organizations about the cases of rape, and other factors of public opinion to serve in the interest of a gradual abolition of the exclusionary rule. Vainly attempting to rely on broader police powers in the investigation of criminal cases as a means of counteracting criminal activities, this kind of unscrupulous, arbitrary and wilful method can only one step further reveal the inherent weakness of the American social system.

Another phenomenon in the criminal procedure is the firm persistence on the use of the plea bargaining system, that is, of a system of asking the accused to plead guilty. This is a system unique to America. It means: when the accused demands to mitigate his responsibility for the crime he is accused of, or demands a reduction in the points of accusation, or demands a lighter sentence and retracts his original statements, the prosecutor can press and urge him to plead guilty. In this way, the prosecutor on the one hand can confirm the guilt of the accused without going through the public trial procedure, and the accused on the other hand by adopting this attitude as his condition of the bargain gains the hope and expectation of a lighter sentence. In actual fact both sides conclude a trade on the criminal procedure, haggling over the price, and in the end both sides will have gained some benefit. This system, which is difficult to understand for others, is a custom that existed for a long time in American criminal procedure. According to recorded data, from 85 to 95 percent of the defendants found guilty had pleaded guilty in this manner and were found guilty without a public trial. This method, as everybody knows, lacks legal authorization, but American law courts still regard it as a "safe and proper form," and have been using it for a long time. At present, more and more people raise objections against the practice. As an American criminologist pointed out, at every American criminal investigation the investigator will always ask the defendant whether he has already made some commitment that he wants to withdraw, and, as always prearranged, the defendant will answer, I have not. This is a normal procedure. In American jurisprudential circles many have pointed out since the sixties that this "lawful" method of coercing and fraudulently extorting confessions is obviously

improper, and they criticize it as a violation of the constitution, however, up to today the U.S. Supreme Court still regards the system as legal. As to the reasons for their persistence, they regard this procedure as simple and clear, and apt to save the expenses of court trials, lighten the extremely heavy burden of criminal prosecutions and avoid the long drawn out handling of cases. They also believe that this system allows the defendant to select the penalty and evade the danger of severe punishment. Sensible people can clearly see that these reasons are obviously not tenable. It is the wilful attempt to find reasons that are no reasons in the defense of open extortion of confessions, and it is defending what substantially is a law violation by procedural reasons, and this is so also with regard to the provisions of the American Constitution. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution says: "No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself," Moreover, it is also extremely improper to hand over so serious a legal procedure as determining the guilt and the penalty of the defendant to the prosecutor and the defendant (and his lawyer) to be negotiated as a deal in order to facilitate a settlement between the two. Furthermore, the result of proceeding in this manner will unavoidably be that the defendant will hardly be able to exercise the procedural rights that he should enjoy according to law. In fact the plea bargaining process involves subjecting the defendant to coercion and leaving him no alternative but to plead guilty in order to gain the possibility of a lighter sentence or to select a favorable penalty, as otherwise he would risk being sentenced to a severe punishment. American judicial practice also verifies this point. For instance, in handling the case Bordenkircher versus Hayes, the prosecutor had originally charged the accused with forgery and demanded a verdict of 2 to 10 years imprisonment. In the course of plea bargaining the prosecutor indicated to the defendant, if he will not admit being guilty of forgery, the additional charge of "habitual offender" would be added, and this could result in life imprisonment. Because the defendant would not submit and refused the offer, the prosecutor added the charge of "habitual offender" and had the defendant convicted on two counts. In this case the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the guilty verdict.

To cope with the criticism and attacks from all sides, the U.S. Supreme Court gave the following explanation: On the one hand they admit that if he does not plead guilty, the defendant runs the risk of being sentenced to a much more severe penalty, also that it may create a state of mind where the defendant will cease to exercise his procedural rights, but on the other hand they argue in defense of the system that "it is the unavoidable consequence of plea bargaining. If we acknowledge that the prosecutor has the right to make the accused not plead not guilty, the threat of the prosecutor would only be a false gesture, therefore the present method that produces an even more realistic result, should be permissible, and as a consequence does not violate the constitution." Destroying in this way the legal system that America has established for itself, openly restricting or even completely depriving the defendant of his procedural rights, moreover giving an explanation that can convince no one, and in addition considering the fact that in the United States there are still many states that do not permit appeals based on the measure of the penalty, all this shows us abundantly the true value of the flaunted American "representation of the free society"

and "model of the democratic system." I am afraid only the U.S. Supreme Court has the privilege to interpret law in this way!

Third, the courts take on prison work; steep increase in demands by criminals to improve prison conditions.

Many acute problems exist in the present state of American prisons. In Western advanced countries too, these problems are also rather prominent. They manifest themselves mainly in deplorable facilities and extreme overcrowding. If these problems are not resolved over a longer period of time they become of an explosive nature. According to statistics, there are now about 300,000 persons incarcerated in the first-ranking federal and state prisons and about 200,000 in local prisons. The number of persons taken into custody increases on the whole by 5 percent every year. Under these conditions new prisons cannot be built fast enough to keep pace with the rapidly increasing actual needs, so that the majority of prisons suffer congestion and cannot ensure even the minimum of standards. The reason for the long-standing neglect of the situation is believed to be the lack of financial support, the taxpayers being unwilling to actively provide appropriate housing for criminals and demanding of the prison authorities to change their method of handling earlier sentenced prisoners and to make more extended use of local facilities for incarceration.

Very obviously these reasons are very superficial and secondary. One should note that in almost all the big American prisons most of the incarcerated criminals are Blacks, and under the impetus of the civil rights movement, they employ struggle to gain an improvement of their living conditions not only in the outside society but also within the prisons, employing the same methods. As a result, prison riots continuously erupt in many American prisons, and although these riots are unavoidably crushed, they attracted the attention of the American people, and they are the evil consequences of the policy of racial discrimination.

Moreover, since the prison authorities are taking only slowmoving measures, and the legislative bodies are taking a negative attitude in dealing with the situation, the result will be that for a long time no improvements will become visible. In this way there will be an increase in cases of criminals, either themselves or with the aid of relevant organizations, initiating direct legal proceedings in court, demanding help in improving the conditions of their confinement. According to statistics, lawsuits of this nature amount to around one-seventh of all civil cases filed with the federal courts. As the courts, especially the federal courts, treat these cases as involving violations of the Constitution, they refer in particular to the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted," and the First Amendment to the Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." The criminals can therefore not be denied their right of free speech and an opportunity to appeal to the courts seeking redress. The

courts finally adopted certain positive measures in that many courts of their own accord issued orders determining prison regulations, as for instance, demanding that the prison authorities hold pre-trial offenders separate from convicted offenders, that the conditions of daily life of the prisoners be improved, etc. American penologists believe that "extraordinary measures, without precedent in history, for the resolution of the problems" have indeed been adopted.

This reveals that even as the American poor and minority races presently despise all authority, they understandably still maintain a certain trust in the law courts, because of the traditional concept of the separation of the three powers and because of certain judgements of the U.S. Supreme Court. Of course all that will come out of it will be illusions. According to the appearance of the American system, America claims all along that it practices the separation of the three powers, but certain restrictive measures imposed by the law courts from the angle of judicial administration, make it to be merely a symbolic posture to create an outward image of a separation of powers, but actually the system cannot contribute to the solution of real problems. On this point we not only believe in a very limited significance of the whole theory of the "separation of the three powers," but also that under a bourgeois dictatorship there cannot be any true "separation." In actual fact in America the judicial powers are presently more and more transferred to the executive organs and show a rapidly increasing trend of merging with the executive power. Judging by the actual conditions, the law courts are not only hampered by many circumstances and cannot realize their objectives, for instance, due to shortage in manpower and financial resources and a lack of experience in prison administration, but they are also not being actively supported by the prisons. The penologists therefore believe that it is "an arrangement of having the law courts do what by far exceeds their traditional mission," and furthermore believe "that it is impossible to have the law courts themselves get into the act of solving this comprehensive and important social problem of prison work." Rather than calling this trend an attempt to alleviate the dissatisfaction among the criminals, or to reduce prison riots, or to prevent a greater disruption of public order, it would be better to call it nothing else but a strategem to gain a respite in view of the threatening danger for the position of the ruling class. No wonder that some people deride it as "an unusual degree of courage displayed by the American courts during the last few years."

To sum up, we believe that the system of criminal judicature in any country with a class society is the tool for the ruling class of that country in the exercise of its class dictatorship and a means to protect its class interests. As, for instance, a highly developed capitalist country as the United States will want to meet the demands of its own economic development, protect its political system of "democracy" and "freedom," cope with the constantly sharpening class and racial contradictions and safeguard the vital interests of the monopolist capitalist class, it will of course always follow the needs of changing circumstances by changing or using in an intermingling pattern various different policies and strategies. Their theory of criminal law will simply have to stay within corresponding limits, otherwise it would only remain empty talk. As to the institutional measures, they are of necessity policy and

strategy rendered concrete. It was therefore to meet the needs of a certain past era that they employed in the past "social rehabilitation" as the guiding principle of criminal administration, used the system of indeterminate sentencing, the systems of the exclusionary rule, etc. Today all this is being abandoned, the effectiveness of punishment is being emphasized, the viewpoint of retribution is being advocated and the trend goes even so far as to publicly destroy the legal system that one had created oneself, and to practice an undisguised fascist dictatorship in order to accord with the demands of the present regime. It has always been like that, namely that the regime alternated between leniency and strictness, between softness and hardness. The difference has only been that each different time has its particular emphasis and its different points of primary and secondary emphasis, exactly as Lenin once pointed out: "At a time when capitalist regimes still exist and the capitalist system of ownership of the implements of production still exists, democracy might be somewhat narrower or somewhat broader, more civilized, etc., but in actual fact and in the end it will always be a bourgeois dictatorship ("Lenin's Words" Vol 28, p 395), that is the conclusion. (Responsible editor: Zhou Weichun /0719 4850 2504/)

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PARTY AND STATE

SHENZHEN YOUTH FOSTER SOCIALIST ETHICS

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[Text] Shenzhen, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Young people in Shenzhen, the biggest of China's four special economic zones, are finding ways to work better and help the country's modernization.

The lion's share of factories and enterprises here are joint ventures, with investment from Hong Kong or overseas. Nearly 70 percent of the workers are young people.

Many young people, who two years ago thought only of dressing better and aping Western life styles, now see as their goals higher work skills and greater unity among themselves.

The secretary of the city committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League told XINHUA that there is no unemployment in Shenzhen and the young people are attending courses in general knowledge, culture and technology. Most of them are satisfied with their jobs.

Take the 30 young women in a workshop of Aihua Electronics Company for example. Their skills have surpassed those of comparable skilled workers in Hong Kong, and they can assemble over 14,000 electronic parts a day.

Shenzhen's city government has in the past two years organized vocational training classes and cultural courses for more than 7,000 or 50 percent of the young workers there. Various sports and recreational activities have also been organized. One of the courses taught folk songs, lyric songs and symphonic music. The number registering for the courses was bigger than expected.

Factories, enterprises and other social organizations have organized young people to study the history of the Communist Party, Chinese history, socialist ethics and morality, and aesthetics as well. "We have benefited most from the party's policies since the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in 1978, and we feel we should contribute more to the country," a young worker said.

Last year, young people in the city donated more than 150,000 yuan in cash and goods for areas stricken by natural calamities. Young artists of the Shenzhen

Guangdong opera troupe donated all 6,000 yuan from a benefit performance in Guangzhou's Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall to the flood-stricken in Henan Province.

More than 5,000 young people turned out last year to repair radios, recorders, TV sets, bicycles for the people free of charge in the streets. Free shoe-repairing and hair-cuts were done. Influenced by these actions, some workers and technicians from Hong Kong who are working in Shenzhen joined the ranks of volunteers.

Foreign merchants and traders said this would be unimaginable in Hong Kong and other parts of the world.

A retired American now staying at the Donghu Hotel volunteered to teach the young hotel attendants English. The training she is giving has continued for more than eight months. These young people have been commended by customers for their warm, hospitable and considerate service. Many of them can talk some English to the guests.

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PARTY AND STATE

CADRE EDUCATION, TRAINING EMPHASIZED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Zhu Youdian [2612 2589 0368]: "Take Proper Hold on the Work of Cadre Education and Training"]

[Text] In his report to the CPC 12th National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "In order to cultivate a large group of special talents for the socialist modernization construction, we must vigorously strengthen the work of cadre education and training." This decision of the Party Central Committee represents an important strategic measure for the cadre army to become revolutionary, younger, knowledgeable, and specialized. It has an important significance in creating a new situation of socialist modernization construction.

Since our party gained political power, it has been shouldering the heavy task of leading the entire people in carrying out socialist economic construction. Whether or not this task can be completed depends not only on whether or not the road we follow is correct but also on the condition of the cadre army.

Lenin once pointed out: To manage, we must be experts, we must master all the conditions of production, we must be familiar with the high level production technology for modernization, and we must have a definite scientific training. Our country's 30 some years of historical experience also proves that to properly carry out socialist economic construction we must have a cadre army capable of implementing the correct line and possessed with specialized knowledge and organizational abilities.

Through dozens of years of party education and cultivation, the cadre army of our country has made a clear progress in the understanding of Marxism-Leninism and in the mastering of cultural and business knowledge and it has demonstrated the necessary effects in socialist construction. However, we cannot fail to see that the understanding of Marxism-Leninism of a large number of cadres is not strong, their cultural level is not high, their specialized knowledge is not adequate, and they still cannot meet the needs for the four modernizations construction. This condition of not being able to meet the needs has become particularly obvious since the decision made during the 3rd Plenary Session of the party's 11th National Congress to shift

the emphasis of the party's effort to economic work. The various problems which existed in our work in the past were all related to the low level of understanding of Marxism-Leninism, inadequacy of cultural and scientific knowledge, and lack of knowledge for modern management, such as the lack of efficiency and low quality of work in organizations, serious waste and not paying attention to economic benefit in production, and many others. For this reason, strengthening cadre education and training has become an important subject that must be solved for the progress of our undertakings.

The strengthening of the education and training of the cadres is for them to study politics, culture, their profession, management, science, and technology, to raise their Marxism-Leninism level of understanding, and for them to master the abilities of leadership and organizing four modernizations construction. In speaking of a related question in his "Current Situation and Tasks" in 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaping pointed out: "The important problem right now is not too many cadres but that they do not meet the needs. There are too few specialized people who know various trades and businesses. The solution is to study. One is to start schools and training classes and proceed with teaching. One is self-learning. Hard work is necessary to learn. Whatever the line of work may be, a person must make every effort to become proficient in his own line of work no matter how old he is." According to Comrade Hu Yaobang in his report during the 12th National Congress, "Various levels of party schools, cadre schools of the government and enterprises, as well as the designated higher institutions and secondary vocational schools must establish teaching plans and shoulder the task of normalized training for cadres based on the needs of modernized undertakings of socialism and individual division of labor." This is our important basis for the education and training of cadres and it should be conscientiously and thoroughly implemented and also properly organized in our actual work with attention to real results.

The rotational training of cadres through various schools and training classes is, of course, a good way for the educational improvement of cadres and we must actively create the conditions to carry out this training in groups and according to different schedules. However, we have many cadres and few schools. When other difficulties are considered, it is impossible for all the cadres to receive training within a short period of time. Therefore, we must also emphasize on-the-job study for the cadres. In addition to organizing planned centralized training with priorities, the leadership at various levels and in various units must also provide the convenience for self-study by the cadres. Many famous inventors abroad have relied on self-study to establish unprecedented careers. Some of leading cadre "experts," scientists, specialists, engineers, and scientific and technical personnel who are today fighting on the various battle fronts of our country have never studied in any colleges but have come into their own mainly through their own hard work and study. Countless events show that self-study can also produce talents. Currently, the condition for self-study by the cadres is far better than during the revolutionary war years. The basic question on whether one can study himself and whether he can do well lies in understanding, attitude, and mental condition. Consequently, we must educate the cadres to establish a strong desire for

the revolutionary cause and a strong feeling of political responsibility and to study with enthusiasm and hard work for the four modernization construction. It is necessary to develop the revolutionary style of study of uniting theory with practice, whether it is regular study or on-the-job study, and to achieve unification between theory and practice and better results.

In order for the education and training of cadres to achieve better results, it is also necessary to establish a sound study evaluation system. Evaluation and examination should be conducted by the upper level supervisory departments after each stage of study. The results of the study should be a factor in evaluating a cadre, his title, and his promotion. The practice of giving equal consideration to those who have participated in study and those who have not, to those who have participated in more studies and those who have participated in less studies, and to those who have studied well and those who have studied poorly must be corrected.

5974

CSO: 4005/400

PARTY AND STATE

PAPER COMMENTS ON PARTY MEMBERS' LIFE STYLE IN PUBLIC OFFICES

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Jan Jie [3352 2638]: "Communist Party Members Are Absolutely Not Allowed To Get Advantages From Public Offices"]

[Text] In the chapter of the new Party Constitution which deals with "membership," it stipulates that members of the Communist Party of China are vanguard fighters of the Chinese working class imbued with communist consciousness. With regard to the eight duties which party members are required to fulfil, it says that party members must adhere to the principle that the interests of the party and the people stand above everything, subordinate their personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts, work selflessly for the public interest, and absolutely never use public office for personal gain or benefit themselves at the expense of the public.

Absolutely never using public office for personal gain or benefiting oneself at the expense of the public is, in fact, to say that every member of our party is not allowed to get advantages over the public. This is because that "a party member must, at any time and in dealing with any questions, first think about the overall interests of the party, start out from the interests of the party and subordinate personal problems and interests to that of the party. The interests of the party standing above everything is the supreme principle guiding the ideology and action of members of our party." (Liu Shaoqi: "On Training of Communist Party Members") At the same time, it is determined by the party spirit. As a communist party member, one must constantly "be utterly devoted in all respects to others without any thought of self" so that the course of communism can be accelerated. Otherwise, one cannot be regarded as a communist party member so far as selfish motives dominate his thinking in a manner that he is so calculating to benefit himself at the expense of the public, to use public office for personal gain, or to undermine socialism by all possible means.

From the aspect of our realistic life, we may say that there is no lack of such examples that communist party members ask for advantages. For instance, some may be preoccupied with personal interests for fear that he himself may suffer losses, others may strive for power and contend for political position, otherwise they will be in a fit of depression, and still others may want to get something done via the back door, or to try to establish a relationship with

somebody, or even to violate the law and discipline. The manifestation of individualism as such is incompatible with what the new Party Constitution requires of our party members. During the years of war, innumerable martyrs did not hesitate to lay down their lives for the realization of communism in the future and the liberation of the Chinese people and that enabled them to seize the Red state power of today. Every member of our Communist Party must treasure the glorious achievements which innumerable martyrs have created for us, carry forward the fine revolutionary traditions, concentrate our thought and spirit on the cause of our party and fully develop our intelligence and wisdom so that we can accomplish the historical mission which the party has entrusted to us. At present, the most important matter is that we must conscientiously study well the documents of the 12th CPC Central Committee and draw lessons and strength from it so that we can firmly acquire the communist world outlook and dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly for the realization of the four modernizations.

9560

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PARTY AND STATE

DOING AWAY WITH OLD, POOR CUSTOMS BY CADRES URGED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Communists Must Serve as Models in Doing Away With Old and Poor Customs"]

[Text] While arranging his mother's funeral, deputy county governor of Jinjiang County Chen Fuxi [7115 0126 1585] followed the old and poor custom by resorting to great pomp; his influence was very bad. The 12th Party Congress stressed that the Party Central Committee had made up its mind to realize a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle and in social customs; the new Party Constitution also clearly prescribes that Communists must "struggle against all mistakes within and without the party and that they must take the lead in "developing the socialist new customs." Just as the vast ranks of the cadres and masses attempt to conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and endeavor to build our spiritual civilization, Comrade Chen Fuxi somehow violated the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, engaged in things that sabotaged our party workstyle and polluted our social customs; he should be severely criticized.

In recent years, feudal and superstitious activities in some localities such as building temples and adoring Buddhas, welcoming idols while holding various contests have become worse and worse; weddings and funerals have been handled with extravagance, pomp and waste and unhealthy practices of the like have likewise prevailed. In some localities, taking in a daughter-in-law entailed gift money and presentations worth 2,000 or 3,000 yuan, marrying away a daughter necessitated the accompanying sending of large amounts of high-class dowries, and when someone was dead, relatives busying themselves with helping them "earn their merits and virtues," etc., also often required the spending of up to 1,000 yuan. Complaints about "not being able to afford to take in a daughter-in-law, marry off a daughter, bury the dead" have often been heard. Such crude customs of feudalism were like tigers and wolves that oppressed people in a choking way and rendered the whole society restless. The vast ranks of the masses have deeply suffered the harm of these practices; they urgently demand leaders of all levels and departments to adopt firm decisions so as to quickly arrest this unhealthy wind. Can we listen but hear nothing and show no emotions in the face of such righteous appeals?

The reason why such unhealthy practices as feudal superstitions, marriage amounting to a purchasing operation, pomp at weddings and funerals, and extravagance and waste are so hard to arrest in certain localities is because, for one, the leaders in that given locality have not yet asserted themselves energetically in grasping the building of our socialist spiritual civilization and in promoting new customs, because they have not exerted themselves energetically in resisting the bourgeois deviations and in struggling against them; some cadres, party members, and even leading cadres have on the contrary taken the wrong lead. Like Chen Fuxi of Jinjiang County who, as a deputy governor and with several party members in his family, somehow chose to succumb to the old customs, to resort to pomp and show off his wealth, to resort to extravagance and waste, to engage in feudal, superstitious activities, and to cause dereliction to no end, and who still had the nerve to say that, compared to those others, his showings were not yet up to "the level." As the head of a county, he thus appeared disarmed ideologically in the face of such old and poor customs and leading from bad to worse in his conduct, how could he lead the people of the whole county to change the bad customs and habits? Some leaders facing such unscrupulous deviations and unhealthy practices also remained numb and unresponsive and showed that they were used to seeing them; what apparently was not a very normal practice became somehow "normal" in their eyes. Even conduct in violation of the law and discipline escaped attempts to stop it; he, on the contrary, condoned and supported it. Some cadres, instead of criticizing and educating those cadres who in their weddings and funerals resorted to pomp, show-off activities and solemnity, chose to shield them, saying that sentiments and customs haunted them and especially local cadres gave them a hard time in their effort to escape. Some leading cadres on the Jinjiang county party committee were like this. This illustrates that the corrosive nature of such unhealthy practices led to a weakening of the fighting stamina of some party organizations. This cannot but arouse our vigilance. Indeed, to break down feudal, poor habits left over by several thousand years of inveteracy, it is not very easy. But, however difficult it might be, so long as we distinguish between right and wrong, have the resolve to loathe and discard them, unrestrictedly mobilize the masses, patiently do a good job, we are bound ultimately to be able to deter them. Every Communist must conscientiously implement the new Party Constitution, make strict demands on ourselves on each turn, never treat ourselves in the same way as we do the masses by lowering such demands on ourselves. Leaders at various levels must set personal examples, and be never equivocal; he must pay attention to helping local cadres earnestly to push through the bottleneck of having to show deference to folksy sentiments and conventions; he must dare to adhere to truth on everything and adhere to principles, never yield to sentimentalities and accommodate mistakes, dare to destroy old customs and establish new habits. With respect to party members and cadres who indulge in resorting to devious approaches, we should handle them solemnly according to their circumstances and never condone them. Only in this way can we lead the masses to get rid of the devious and establish the righteous, and do a good job in building our socialist spiritual civilization. The year 1983 is to arrive soon, from the present to the time around the spring festival makes the "peak season" for those in the cities and the countryside to arrange weddings and funerals; it is also a time when feudal superstitions,

sales marriage, gambling, unrestrained entertainment and old and poor customs are most likely to spread. Every one of our Communists and revolutionary cadres must do a good job in taking the lead and setting personal examples in order to support the vast ranks of the masses and serve as models in breaking down old customs and establishing new habits.

9255

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PARTY AND STATE

NEPOTISM DENOUNCED FOR UNDERMINING PARTY'S WORK STYLE

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Zhan Bin [3277 3455]: "Don't Do Anyone 'Personal Favor' To Undermine the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] Recently when I leafed through the newspaper pages, the following two reports came to my attention:

First, in placing his daughter in job, an old cadre had refused to do her any favor while encouraging and supporting her to accept the offer of a "scraps" collection position at a junk station.

Second, Ma Yulin [7456 3768 3829], a cadre of the Culture and Education Department of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, had been expelled from the party for moving the residence of his niece from a township to the capital of Anhui Province in serious violation of law and discipline.

After going over these two reports, I was truly elated by the fact that our party is demonstrating the courage to rectify the unhealthy work style in order to make justice prevail over evil; party members are determined to break the "web of nepotism" and to resist the unhealthy work style. This seems to bode well for the future of our cause.

Some people have called the "web of nepotism" a hard nut to crack. Of course, when the "gang of four" was in the heyday of their power, any attempt to break through the "web of nepotism" to investigate the "nepotism-oriented" people accused of violating law and discipline would undoubtedly hit a snag. But the times have changed. Today, as the party's work style is clearly moving in the direction of improvement, the desire to resist the unhealthy tendencies has been gradually translated into conscious action by party organizations at all levels and the majority of party members. The handling of the Ma Yulin case and the deed performed by that old cadre can testify to this fact.

The "web of nepotism" takes its root in the mischievous personal relationships in which favors can be traded for profits. Those dispensers of such "personal favors" who are keenly interested in building this "web of nepotism" are mostly profit-oriented persons. Lu Xun once said: since men without compassion are not necessarily true heroes, how can you judge

a man who has pity for others not as heroes? Showing affection for those near and dear to us as well as concern for their well-being is the most fundamental expression of the human feeling, and therefore, can in no way be subjected to dispute. But as far as the revolutionaries are concerned, they should base their affection on the revolutionary interests. It is precisely such affection that can be reflected in the beautiful socialist relationship among the people. Any "nepotism-oriented" self-interest has nothing in common with the proletarian affection. In a letter to his relatives, Comrade Mao Zedong described his attitude toward them in this way: First, I love them because they are members of the working people and they are my relatives; second, because I love them, I hope that they will make progress, work diligently, abide by law, and join the organization of mutual assistance and cooperation just like any other people enjoying no special privileges. What a lofty idea is this! I urge those who have embroiled themselves in the "web of nepotism" and who are willing to do others "personal favors" to use this as a mirror to reflect and examine their souls and behavior conscientiously.

9574

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PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO RECTIFY WORK STYLE EMPHASIZED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Wu Tongli [0124 0681 3680]: "Spend Less Time Attending Meetings and More Time Going Down to the Lower Level Units"]

[Text] Recently, the offices of the municipal party committee and government issued circulars respectively to party and government organizations at various levels, calling on leading cadres at all levels to spend less time attending meetings and more time conducting study and investigations of grassroots units so that they can solve problems and change their work style. This is an important measure for our city to implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and break new ground in work.

A few days ago, the Sixth Harbin Municipal Party Committee concluded its ninth (enlarged) plenary session, during which the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress were thoroughly studied and appreciated. On that basis, the session also discussed our city's initial plans and measures for accomplishing the construction of our material civilization and spiritual civilization before the end of this century, and tasks proposed for the present time. At present, following the adoption of such major political guidelines, proclamation of our objectives of struggle and promulgation of specific requirements, it seems important for leading cadres at all levels to get into contact with reality as soon as possible so that they can join basic level cadres and workers in laying a new solid foundation for work. In the course of breaking new ground in work, there have emerged many new situations that need to be studied and investigated, new problems that need to be solved, new things that deserve our support, and new experiences that need to be summed up by us. But some of our comrades who spend all day long holding large and small scale meetings have failed to get into contact with reality or conduct study and investigations which will lead them to understand what is really going on there. Other comrades have spent day after day listening to briefings, reading reference material, drafting regulations, and issuing instructions from their offices. This being the case, it is impossible to break any new ground in work.

Comrade Chen Yun said: "All policy decision-making leading bodies must spend more than 90 percent of their time conducting study and investigations, before making final decisions which require no more than 10 percent of their

time." Things are changing and developing every day. We are bound to lag behind others, and our ideas will become ossified, if we spend time holding only meetings instead of going down to the lower level units, and if we always apply yesterday's ideas to assess today's problems. If we truly make our presence felt among the masses, we will be able to get a clear understanding of the situation down there, broaden our vision, make more alternatives available to us, increase our confidence, and insure success in breaking new ground in work.

9574

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PARTY AND STATE

PUBLIC OPINION COLUMN ADDRESSES NEW, VETERAN CADRES, LEADERSHIP

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82, 4 Jan 83

[Column: "Public Opinion Excerpts"]

[30 Dec 82 p 1]

[Text] I. Select More New and Outstanding Leading Cadres

When we carry out organizational reform and provide for the leading group, we must strongly emphasize on selecting middle-aged and young cadres who are outstanding and college-educated in order to make the group revolutionary, young, professional and knowledgeable. The Party Central Committee has now set a fine example, but still quite a few comrades do not know enough about the problem. In providing for the leading group, not only the units of enterprises but even leading departments of the party administration must select and bring such talents into it. We should not merely select one or two but an entire level of people. Moreover, they should be allowed to hold it as their primary job. For decades our party's policy toward intellectuals has experienced several stages of learning, training and discrimination during the "cultural revolution." We have now entered the new historical period of modern socialist construction. The task in this new historical period demands that we boldly select outstanding talents in their prime to join the leading group.

II. Fully Use the "Remaining Heat" of Veteran Cadres

To resolve the basic problem of the system of leave and retirement of cadres we must first conscientiously build and implement the system. Those who should leave or retire must do so resolutely. This is a major question of supercession of the old by the new and of the "four modernizations" of cadres. Second, after their leave or retirement we must enable veteran cadres to play an adequate role and generate power with their "remaining heat."

Among veteran cadres who have left or retired, some are in better physical condition and have greater vitality and they themselves wish to continue working. There are two kinds of conditions among these people: First, some comrades can engage in investigation and academic research, write revolutionary memoirs and research papers. These comrades have their own things

to do and do not need anything arranged for them organizationally. Second, some comrades lack special skills, what kind of work can be arranged for them? We can organize them to participate in the party's central work, the work of organizational reform and building the leading group. This does not require too many organizational forms and at the same time resolves the problem of veteran cadres after their leave or retirement, which is more in accord with conditions in our country.

[4 Jan 83 p 1]

[Text] I. New Stage for Veteran Comrades in "Joining the Revolutionary Ranks"

A leading comrade of the Party Central Committee recently wrote in a letter to a retired veteran comrade: "You have now begun a new stage in 'joining the revolutionary ranks.' Recalling the time we joined the revolutionary ranks when we were young, we were truly somewhat muddled. Predecessors like you must provide those of us who are catching up with you with some experience on how we can do even better in the future stage." The letter also said: "You will be surpassing Confucius' age in 2 years and Mencius' age in another 13 years. It is not unusual for someone to surpass Confucius and Mencius in age and for latecomers to surpass old-timers. How fortunate it would be if we can reach those years together and watch the young people to whom we veteran comrades have given our places and our support doing better than us!

These sincere words and earnest wishes deserve to be pondered over carefully by each of our comrades. We hope that in the new period of "joining the revolutionary ranks," retired veteran cadres will continue to make their contributions, and we also hope that all cadres at their posts will exert greater efforts in their work.

II. The Communist Party Must Lead the People to Prosperity

Our cadres at all levels must support the peasants to become prosperous. Why would the communist party be afraid that the people might become prosperous? How can we even talk about socialism and communism when everyone is poor? Communism does not engage in egalitarianism and eating out of the big pot; it abolishes exploitation and eliminates class. Communism is good at leading the people to create wealth while avoiding polarization so that all the people become prosperous.

Some "ten-thousand yuan households" have now appeared and quite a few people are "happy as well as afraid." What do they fear? The communist party leads the peasants to free themselves simply to gain economic upswing and political democracy. No one will support the communist party if it does not allow the people to carry out distribution according to work and work in order to create wealth. The purpose of allowing some people to become prosperous first is precisely to gain prosperity for all the people.

9586

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PARTY AND STATE

'FUJIAN RIBAO' BEGINS SERIES ON CONSTITUTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Lo Shirun [5012 2514 3387] and Mao Xiubei [3029 0208 0554]:
"What Is the Constitution?"]

[Text] The Constitution of the People's Republic of China has already been passed by the Fifth Session of the 5th National People's Congress, promulgated and put into effect. In order to help everybody study this new Constitution, this newspaper has compiled a series of "Talks on the New Constitution" to fairly systematically introduce the main content of the new Constitution and general knowledge about constitutions to our readers. This series of talks begins today and is to appear in the "Study" section and on page 2 consecutively.

The Editor

What is the constitution? Comrade Mao Zedong spoke of this in a most colloquial and easy to understand way: "An organization must have a charter; a state must also have a charter, and the constitution is no other than a general charter; it is the fundamental law." That the constitution is the fundamental law means that among the whole system of laws of a state, the constitution has the supreme legal status and effect. No other law can be equal to it. Then, how does it differ from ordinary laws?

In terms of content, the constitution prescribes the ways the fundamental questions of running the state are handled, such as the social system and state system of the country, the citizens' fundamental rights and duties, what state institutions are established, etc. Ordinary laws prescribe only important questions in certain aspects of the country's life; for instance, the penal code prescribes only questions of crime and punishment; the marriage law only prescribes questions of marriage and family; and the criminal procedural law only prescribes the question of how to conduct a litigation.

In terms of effect, the constitution has the supreme legal effect. Ordinary laws must be formulated according to provisions of the constitution and cannot run counter to them. All laws in violation of the constitution are void and subject to either repeal or modification.

In terms of procedure, the formulation or revision of ordinary laws must be done through legal institutions and the legislative process; the formulation or revision of a constitution, on the other hand, must be done through a special organ and legislative process. This is because the content of a constitution is very important; its repeal, establishment, addition, and revision have very great effects on other laws. In this regard, different countries handle matters differently. In general, they require drafting by a special agency and then are turned over to the organ of supreme state power for formulation; in some cases, they also require the special establishment of a constitutional assembly or are turned over to a national vote for passage. The revision of ordinary laws usually requires only passage by a simple majority of all the delegates (assemblymen); but the revision of a constitution needs passage by a two-thirds or even a three-fourths majority.

Because of the foregoing differences, people call a constitution "the mother of all laws," whereas ordinary laws are called "offspring laws." This analogy is both symbolic and very appropriate.

As for the essence and types of constitutions, a law is an expression of the will of the ruling class and an instrument of dictatorship: this is the class essence of a law and also a constitution. On this essence of a constitution, the bourgeoisie dares not to declare it openly but often seeks to do its best to cover it up by adding some high-sounding statements such as "state sovereignty belongs to the whole of all citizens," "of the people, by the people, and for the people," etc. Therefore, a bourgeois constitution is false, and the democratic rights it recognizes are but monopolized by the bourgeoisie itself; to the toiling people these rights are simply illusory. The proletariat, on the other hand, unequivocally points out the class nature of a constitution and openly declares that a socialist constitution is the concentrated manifestation of the will of the proletariat and the vast ranks of the people and the powerful weapon of our proletarian dictatorship. This way, two different types of constitutions have thus come into existence, the capitalist and the socialist.

Why have there been no slave society and feudalistic constitutions? This must be explained by the rise and development of constitution-making.

It turns out that a difference between a constitution and ordinary laws is that, while the status of a constitution is supreme it is at the same time very young; it has by no means come into existence ever since man entered into class society. There is a history of several thousand years already for ordinary laws, but constitutions came into existence only during the 17th and the 18th century, i.e., less than 300 years ago. Socialist constitutions have a history of only 65 years.

The term constitution is translated from a Latin word which originally meant "organization," "determination," and "structure." Later, it was used to denote state structure, government organization, determination of citizens' rights, etc.; this was quite appropriate, but the Western societies originally did not have the kind of fundamental laws like the constitutions they have

today. Although in China's ancient books there were expressions such as "Rewarding good behavior and punish bad is [the function of] the constitution of a state," they meant "codes" and "legal measures" and not the fundamental law of any state. This was because in the state of a slave society and of feudalism, the ruler ruled supreme: "I am the state." Gradation of classes was very strict, people were severely constrained and there was no democracy whatsoever, let alone a constitution. Constitution in the modern sense emerged only when the modern bourgeois revolution achieved victory. The bourgeoisie, having utilized the power of the people to overthrow the feudal rule and to accede to power, felt the need for a constitution as the fundamental law of the country in order to consolidate the results of its victory, prevent feudal restoration, protect the economic system of capitalism, and carry out bourgeois dictatorship. The country which first formulated a constitution is England. In terms of form, the constitutions of an overwhelming number are unitary documents; they are called written constitutions. England's case is very peculiar; it puts together a series of documents on important questions about the English state system (including many constitutional bills, court adjudications and precedents) and call them "unwritten constitution." After the United States became independent, the Constitution promulgated in 1787 became the first written constitution of the capitalist type. What a capitalist constitution protects is the fundamental interests of the bourgeoisie; it is always formulated by the monopoly of a minority. The above United States Constitution, for instance, was cooked up by just 55 representatives of the exploitative class while the truth was hidden from the masses. After the triumph of the proletarian revolution, there has been need also to formulate the socialist type of constitutions in order to consolidate the results of that revolution and to establish the proletariat's own rule by implementing its dictatorship. After the October Revolution, Lenin personally took the lead in 1918 to formulate the first socialist constitution. Under Stalin's leadership the Soviet Union eliminated class exploitation, the socialist revolution achieved victory. The Constitution formulated in 1936 produced a great effect on the constitution-making of all socialist countries from then on.

The rise of constitutions has been closely linked to the development of democracy; it was originally used to protect the results of revolution. So, Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Constitutional government, be it that of England, France, the United States, or the Soviet Union has always been acknowledged by the promulgation of a fundamental law; this was the constitution." As for development, the democracy of a capitalist constitution has been maimed and become incomplete; it is highly false and deceptive. The constitutions of socialist countries are not only different in essence from those of capitalism but they also have their own respective characteristics in developing democracy.

9255

CSO: 4005/356

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CYL--In order to establish a CYL cadre army, trained in political theory and cultural knowledge and create a new situation of league work, the Tianjin Teacher's College and the league municipal committee have jointly developed a special study class in political teachings for league cadres. This special study class is the first of its kind in the country. An opening ceremony for the special class was held yesterday in the political teaching department of the Teacher's College. After evaluation of moral character, intelligence, and physical condition and a rigorous examination, the 64 league and deputy league committee secretaries from the various prefectures, counties, bureaus, and some of the companies and large plants were accepted to participate in the study. The special study class is a 2 year course. Initially, there are some dozen courses, including philosophy, political economy, history of the Chinese Communist Party, and history of international communist movements. After passing the final examination, the league and deputy league committee secretaries will receive diplomas of higher special education. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 82 p 1] 5974

CSO: 4005/400

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIJING UNITS COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON EDUCATION IN COMMUNISM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 10, Oct 82 pp 11-12

[Article] by Jiang Qingzhao [1203 1987 5128] and Tu Guozhi [1047 0948 0037]:
"Use of Communist Ideology To Foster a New Generation in Our Army--Interview
With Qin Jiwei, Commander of Beijing Units"

[Text] The party's 12th Congress put forward a strategic task for the people of all nationalities in the entire party, army, and country--while building a highly socialist material civilization, try hard to build a highly socialist spiritual civilization. How are we to understand and implement this strategic policy of the party Central Committee? The LIAOWANG editorial department gave us the assignment of interviewing Comrade Qin Jiwei, first secretary of the party committee and commander of the Beijing Units, on this question. We asked him to deal with it in light of the practice of the Beijing Units in building spiritual civilization and to talk with us about it.

In mid-autumn the air is clear and crisp and the scenery delightful in the Western Hills of the capital. Early in the morning, when we went to the quarters of the leading organizations of the Beijing Units and went up to the third floor of the building, Commander Qin was already waiting for us. He invited us into his office, which was a spacious but plain room. On one wall hung a big military map. The room was furnished simply, only containing one bookcase, one writing desk, and two sofas. Warmly welcoming us to sit down, he said frankly: "This topic given to me by LIAOWANG is very important, but our work on it is still insufficient and also has not been summed up very well. I fear that what I have to say will be opinions without any reference value. Even if I want to talk about it I will have to talk about some situations in the Beijing Units and what I as an individual have learned from experience, so be careful about using it for reference."

Comrade Qin Jiwei had attended the party's 12th congress, so we first asked him to talk about the strategic policy established by the congress on building a highly socialist spiritual civilization. After muttering to himself he said: "The party's 12th congress put forward the building of socialist spiritual civilization as a strategic policy in building socialism, pointing out that socialist spiritual civilization is an important feature of socialism, and stressing that socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material

civilization are the condition for and goal of each other. This is perfectly correct and highly profound. It shows that our party has made a very large advance and attained a new height in understanding and dealing with the relations between economics and politics, between material civilization and spiritual civilization. This was an extraordinary contribution to history by the party's 12th congress. We must deepen our understanding from the theoretical heights of scientific socialism and from the political heights of the prospects for developing our society. We should see that only by striving hard to build socialist spiritual civilization will we be able to greatly stimulate the revolutionary spirit and labor enthusiasm of people throughout the country, and will we be able to fulfill the task of ushering in a new overall situation in constructing socialist modernization, a task set by the party's 12th congress."

Following this, he talked about the armed forces. He said: Building spiritual civilization is also a major component of building our armed forces. A unit's combat effectiveness is the reflection of a combination of spiritual and material elements. If you want to improve combat effectiveness, you must have both advanced, modernized weapons and equipment and fighters who have mastered science and culture and who possess the ideals of communism. For the units to build spiritual civilization, they must develop a large number of fighters who have ideals, morals, and culture and who abide by discipline and struggle for the cause of communism. Only if spiritual civilization is built well will our army be able to preserve from beginning to end its proletarian character; will it be able to meet the requirements of building a powerful, modernized, regularized revolutionary armed forces; and will it be able to undertake the glorious mission of defending and building the four modernizations."

Comrade Qin Jiwei is a man from Hongan County, Hubei, and he joined the Red Army when he was 16. Looking back on the brilliant course of our army over several decades, in a strong Hubei accent he said that our army has always attached importance to the work of inculcating the fighters with spirit, and relying on this inculcation has brought up one batch of fighters after another who possess the communist spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. "Why were the Red Army fighters during the revolutionary war years able to endure such great hardships, overcome so many difficulties, and with inferior equipment defeat powerful enemies? On what did they rely? What they relied on was their faith in communism, their spirit of communism! Afterward, the Eighth Route Army, New Fourth Army, People's Liberation Army, and Chinese People's Volunteers again overcame all sorts of difficulties and obstacles and defeated one powerful enemy after another. On what did they rely? It was still the spirit of communism."

Thirty years ago, when Qin Jiwei assumed the post of commander of the 15th Army of the Chinese People's Volunteers, he commanded the units that won the famous great victory of (Shangganling) on the Korean battlefield. In the units he commanded there emerged large numbers of famous combat heroes, such as Huang Jiguang and Qiu Shaoyun, who became examples for the people of the entire country to study. Now, when we turned to this brilliant page in his history, Commander Qin, recalling the outstanding achievements of these heroes,

said: "I knew them well. Originally they were ordinary youths. But why were they able to mature into indomitable heroes? It was because they believed in communism, established in themselves the revolutionary ideals of communism, and had the courage to give their lives for these lofty ideals!"

Comrade Qin Jiwei said that the party's 12th congress had pointed out that socialist spiritual civilization makes communist ideology its core, and this points out for us the direction in which to build spiritual civilization. He stressed that during our building of spiritual civilization we should get a tight grip on this core, revolve around it, persist in educating people in communist ideology, and foster a new generation in our army.

In educating people in communist ideology, attention must be paid both to systematic education in theory and to a bit of training or practice. Comrade Qin Jiwei said, "Communism is the proletariat's whole ideological system, and at the same time it is a new social system." Therefore, we must educate the great numbers of officers and men to establish in their minds and carry out revolutionary theory by organizing them to read the writings of Marx and Lenin and the writings of Chairman Mao, to study the history of the development of society, and to strengthen their faith in communism with respect to the inevitable laws of the development of society. In recent years, besides educating cadres to persist in on-the-job study, we have run one after another study classes on the theory of transition period, training in rotation leading cadres at the regimental level and above numbering in the thousands. We have actively initiated among the fighters the reading of books on revolutionary theory and have run a course of guidance lectures on various forms of theoretical study. Practice proves that if the great number of cadres and fighters have the interest in and desire to study revolutionary theory, their study will be effective. The key to this is for party committees and political organizations at all levels to create conditions for their study. With regard to fighters whose theoretical foundation was poor, we had to do the work of imparting rudimentary knowledge to them. We also paid attention to educating the cadres and fighters to combine communist ideals with actual struggle, leading them to make contributions to the motherland, do voluntary service for the people, and try hard to do the work at their own posts well so as to realize the communist ideals. The results of doing things in this way were that the great number of officers and men, during their tempering in practical work, developed their communist consciousness.

In educating people in communist ideology, we also had at the same time to pay attention to the conscientious study of the party's line, principles, and policies. Comrade Qin Jiwei said: In the units we discovered that some individual officers and men were putting in opposition to each other the establishing of communist ideology and the carrying out of the line of the party Central Committee at the present stage and the principles and policies of socialism currently in effect, holding that "to conduct communist education at the present time is to overstep an historical stage." Obviously, this is a mistake on their part, because the party's line, principles, and policies for the present stage were formulated under the guidance of communist ideology and proceed from current reality. Only by firmly and thoroughly carrying them out well will we be able to obtain victory in building socialism and will we be

able to advance step by step toward communism. Therefore, in educating the great number of party members, cadres, and fighters to establish in their minds the long-range ideals of communism, we must thoroughly carry out the party's line, principles, and policies.

To educate people in communist ideology, we must attach importance to both ideological and cultural education. Qin Jiwei said that the party's 12th congress put forward the proposition that the building of socialist spiritual civilization be divided into two aspects: cultural and ideological. Cultural building is the major condition for building material civilization and is also the major condition for raising the level of ideological consciousness and morality. Ideological building determines the socialist character of our spiritual civilization. Cultural building and ideological building permeate each other and help each other move forward.

The actual circumstances in building spiritual civilization in our Beijing Units for over one year illustrate this point. In these years, while tightly grasping ideological education we also grasped cultural education. Through various forms such as providing cultural courses, sparetime night schools, and training classes for them, we helped the officers and men to study theory, history, literature, philosophy, political economics, etc., thereby vigorously promoting the raising of their scientific and cultural level. The raising of the scientific and cultural level is a major condition for raising the level of ideological consciousness and morality. This is precisely as Lenin pointed out in "The Tasks of the Communist Youth League": "One must be good at assimilating all of mankind's knowledge" and "only by enriching one's mind with all the wealth of knowledge created by mankind can one become a communist." Scientific and cultural knowledge is not only a major condition for building spiritual civilization but also a major condition for raising a unit's combat effectiveness, because only people with scientific and cultural knowledge will be able to master modernized weapons and equipment. At this point in his discussion, Qin Jiwei said: Naturally, the scientific and cultural education of our units is not yet sufficiently systematic, and the degrees of attention paid to scientific and cultural education are also not balanced. These things await improvement. We should try hard to let the cadres and fighters study even more knowledge in their units, so that they will meet the requirements for constructing the modernization of the armed forces and so that, in the future after they have been demobilized and transferred to civilian work, they will be better able to meet the requirements for constructing the four modernizations.

In educating people in communist ideology, we also had to set up models that could be emulated. Qin Jiwei said that the power of models is very great. When we engaged in the revolution we always wanted to have batch after batch of vanguard fighters. They represented the direction of advance, played the role of guideposts and examples, and spurred the broad masses to push the communist cause forward without letup. Owing to the effect of the 10 years of turmoil, in many people's thoughts the standards of right and wrong, good and evil, beautiful and ugly have become confused; in some people's minds the ideals and morals of communism and the discipline of the revolution have also become blunted and blurred. Therefore, we must fulfill the strategic task set

by the party's 12th congress, we must establish in our country a highly spiritual civilization with communist ideology as its core, and we especially need to set up for the great number of officers and men a large batch of models, so that everybody will have examples to learn from and goals to reach. In the past few years, the Beijing Units have done some work in this respect with definite results. Since last year, units at the division level and higher have set up over 6,000 advanced collectives and individual models. From among them, the Beijing Units CPC Committee appraised, selected, and set up 38 pacesetters. In this way, there has appeared in all the units the gratifying situation in which "every layer has a model and every level has a pacesetter." Among them are Li Junjia [2621 0193 3946], the "living Lei Feng"; Qian Demen [0467 1795 3946] (Monggol nationality), the "model of loving the people"; Shao Wencai [6730 2429 2088], the "good cadre wholeheartedly devoted to the public"; Zhang Yulou [1728 3768 2869], the discharged cadre "who did not lead a life of ease and comfort when in the city and who repaired farm implements for the people when he returned to his hometown"; the 4th Company of a certain regiment in the Tianjin Garrison District, which initiated "socialist moral standards" at the basic level of units; the "Lei Feng family" of Bali Bridge in the capital; and many other advanced individuals and collectives who exert an influence both inside and outside the army. From every side these models inspired and spurred the great number of cadres and fighters to establish communist ideals in their minds, and they vigorously promoted the building of spiritual civilization and every piece of work in the units. In the future, we must constantly discover and foster models of communist ideals and morals and push the building of spiritual civilization to a new stage.

Qin Jiwei said: Ever since the party Central Committee proposed the building of socialist spiritual civilization, our units have enthusiastically responded from top to bottom, have acted with vigor, and have really effected a profound change in their spiritual features.

There has been a distinct improvement in the political and ideological consciousness of the cadres and fighters. There have appeared many advanced figures who love the party, love the motherland, love the armed forces, feel at ease on active service, work diligently, and, filled with enthusiasm, contribute their strength to building modernized, regularized revolutionary armed forces. The morals and habits of communism are widely displayed in the units, and step by step there has been an atmosphere of taking the overall situation into account, loving the collective, uniting fraternally, and finding it a pleasure to help others. Over 10,000 Lei Feng study groups are active inside and outside the camps, persisting in doing good deeds for the masses. In the first quarter of this year alone, the number of person-times that the troops left their barracks to do good deeds for the masses reached over 2 million; this gained them new prestige among the masses and further cemented army-government, army-people relations. The units have restored and displayed the excellent work style of strictly observing discipline and firmly obeying orders, and unhealthy trends have taken a marked turn for the better and the number of various kinds of accidents has been greatly reduced. In their various tasks of training, administration and services, construction, production, and logistical support, the cadres and fighters have obtained fairly good results.

At this point in his discussion, Commander Qin's expression became a little serious. Making a gesture, he said in a strong tone that the Beijing Units are charged with the glorious mission of defending the northern gate of the motherland, the capital Beijing, and the party Central Committee. In the past we put forward a slogan, "let the party Central Committee's be at ease in mind and satisfied." We certainly must do good work in all jobs cautiously and conscientiously so that the party Central Committee will be even more satisfied. I believe that the great number of officers and men in the Beijing Units will certainly, under the guidance of the spirit of the party's 12th Congress, establish lofty aspirations and noble ideals in their minds, make bold explorations, try hard in practice, make new achievements, and usher in a new situation in building the units.

9727

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK AMONG MILITIA STRESSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Chongxue [2799 1504 1331] in "Militia Forum" column:
"Strengthen the Ideological Buildup of Militia"]

[Text] Strengthening ideological and political work on rural militia youths and building a socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideals as its nucleus are of extreme importance in doing good militia work and to ushering in a new situation in the construction of socialist modernization.

The Beizhu Island Production Brigade and Weihai Municipality, focusing on its actual situation, has carried out communist ideology education of militia youths and raised the ideological consciousness of a great number of militia youths, something which plays a very good role in the construction of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations. However, there are also some units—especially after the rural areas put into practice the production responsibility system—that pay insufficient attention to the ideological buildup of the militia and that think it is all right to only want production and that political education is of no consequence, and do not conscientiously strengthen the ideological buildup of militia youths. The result is that some militia youths lack the lofty ideals of communism and are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses; some militia youths blindly pursue the bourgeois lifestyle, and even violate law and discipline, adversely affecting militia building and production. The militia is the backbone force in constructing and safeguarding the four modernizations. Doing good political and ideological work on the militia will cause the militia men, while building socialist material civilization, to establish lofty communist ideals and the idea of loving the state and the collective and become activists in building socialist material civilization, both of which will be of extreme importance for striving to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the mood of society and for ushering in a new situation in the construction of socialist modernization. Practice proves: the unit that conscientiously grasps political and ideological work on the militia is a unit in which the mood is correct and in which the development of production and construction is fast. Conversely, if importance is not attached to political and ideological work, there will be many problems and production will also be seriously affected.

In his report at the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: In our production and construction, we not only need to produce more and better material products but also need to cultivate generation after generation of new socialist people. All cadres engaged in militia work should conscientiously attach importance to ideological and political work on militia youths, and among the great number of militia youths regularly conduct education to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, communist ideals, the party's programs and traditions, and revolutionary discipline so that they will truly become a generation of socialist new-type militia men who possess ideals, morals, and culture and who abide by discipline.

9727

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANDONG MEETING HONORS OUTSTANDING MILITIA INSTRUCTORS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Zhou Deyun [0719 1795 0061] et al.: "Conscientiously Doing Good Educational and Training Work for Militia"]

[Text] From 6 to 10 November, the Shandong Military District held a mass meeting to commend outstanding militia instructors, which, with the spirit of the 12th party congress as its guiding ideology, summed up experiences in training militia military instructors and political instructors, commended the advanced, set up models, formulated measures to further strengthen the buildup of the ranks of militia instructors, and expressed determination to do even better educational and training work for our province's militia and to push militia building into a new stage.

Bai Rubing, Qin Hezhen, Zhao Feng, Lin Ping [2651 5493], Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Wang Baomin [3769 0202 3046], Song Yimin, and Liu Peng, responsible comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Central Committee, Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, and Shandong Provincial People's Government, attended the mass meeting.

Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zheng Sansheng, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Zhang Zhi [1728 1807], and Xu Zhongyu [1776 0112 4416], responsible comrades of the Jinan Units, attended the mass meeting.

Bai Rubing, first secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, and Li Suiying, deputy commander of the Jinan Units, delivered speeches at the meeting. Zhao Feng, commander of Shandong Provincial Military District, gave a report to the meeting entitled "Vigorously Strengthen the Buildup of the Ranks of Militia Instructors, Strive Hard to Usher in a New Situation in Militia Work." Liu Lian, political commissar of the provincial military district, also made a speech.

In his speech, Comrade Bai Rubing first of all, on behalf of the provincial party committee and government, expressed warm congratulations to all comrades who had come to the meeting and extended cordial greetings to the great number of militia workers throughout the province! He said that the militia is a mass armed organization composed of the great number of youths in the prime of life who do not separate themselves from production. They are young

and vigorous, full of vitality, and have very strong organizational and disciplined natures. They are both a powerful armed force safeguarding public order and protecting the motherland's security and a main force and shock brigade in constructing the four modernizations and spiritual civilization. For many years, especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the great number of militia throughout the province have played a very important role on all fronts and have obtained outstanding successes in production and training. Comrade Bai Rubing said that in current militia work two main things should be grasped well. The first thing is that we must mobilize and organize the great number of militia to be in the forefront of studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th party congress, "taking the lead in five things": taking the lead in learning from the documents of the 12th party congress and raising their ideological understanding; taking the lead in doing production and construction well in order to make more contributions to realizing the magnificent goals; taking the lead in building socialist spiritual civilization; taking the lead in studying science and technology to improve skills in constructing modernization; and taking the lead in observing discipline and abiding by law to maintain social stability. Under the party's leadership, they must become models in ideological and political work. The second thing is that we must vigorously conduct good militia education and training and strengthen militia building itself. In order to conduct good militia education and training, we must train a contingent of instructors who are of fairly good military quality. Party committees and people's armed forces departments at all levels must fully understand the important significance of developing this contingent of instructors, really put this job on their daily work agenda, and get a good grip on it in a down-to-earth manner. All instructors must exert themselves in studying politics, military affairs, science and culture, and a little geography and history; strengthen self-cultivation in ideological work style; and really become qualified, excellent instructors.

In his speech, Comrade Li Suiying pointed out that militia instructors are the capable assistants of county and commune people's armed forces departments and are the good teachers of militia. He asked the militia instructors to fix their eyes on the characteristics and development of a future war; to pay attention to probing new problems; to sum up new experiences; to arm themselves with the theories of modern military science; and to contribute their strength to training for wartime a great number of reserve troops who are firm in politics and have a perfect mastery of their skills. Comrade Li Suiying emphatically pointed out that from beginning to end we must put the building of this contingent of instructors in an important position in education and training work, make it the central link in improving training quality, and continue to grasp it tightly and well. We must integrate with the preparatory work for winter training, carry out a reorganization and inspection of the existing contingent of instructors, and exert ourselves to raise the buildup of the contingent of instructors to a new level.

In his report Comrade Zhao Feng said that in the past few years the training units of the provincial military district and its subdistricts have trained 1,500 militia instructors, so that the people's armed forces department in every commune and every fairly large factory and mine in the province has a

relatively perfected teaching team. This training has markedly improved the militia instructors' teaching level and ability to organize training, and has effectively guaranteed that quality training will be carried out. He said that if one wants to be an excellent militia instructor one must do the following things: get a good grip on ideological education and arouse one's enthusiasm for troop training; persist in proceeding from reality and make an effort to enliven troop training; give prominence to key topics and dedicate oneself to hard training; set strict demands everywhere and persist in patient persuasion; widely launch activities of comparison, appraisal, and competition and use examples to promote training; carry out the principle of thrift and hard work in troop training and launch image and object training; set up and perfect necessary training systems and insure that the training is practical; and formulate safety measures and strictly guard against accidents. Comrade Zhao Feng emphatically pointed out: The great number of militia instructors certainly must take the lead in studying and publicizing well the documents of the 12th party congress; exemplarily and thoroughly carry out the party's line, principles, and policies; and unswervingly maintain political unity with the party Central Committee. They certainly must constantly heighten their sense of honor and sense of responsibility in being good instructors and exert themselves to be good instructors who usher in a new situation. They certainly must exert themselves in studying the specialized knowledge pertaining to training, study assiduously the profession of training, and do all they can to raise their own teaching level one more step on their existing foundation. They certainly must establish a good work style, actively take the initiative, be down to earth, struggle arduously, and constantly push training forward. They certainly must meet the demands of being "four able" instructors, and in teaching step by step become able to explain, able to do, able to teach, and able to do ideological work, so as to meet the requirements for a continual development of militia training. They certainly must be mainstays and models in all aspects, arouse the revolutionary spirit, take the lead in observing discipline, take the lead in diligent study and rigorous training, and comprehensively carry out the training plan.

At the close of the mass meeting, the leading comrades of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, and Shandong Provincial Government, and of the Jinan Units and Shandong Provincial Military District awarded certificates of merit and mementos to the outstanding militia instructors.

9727

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SHANGHAI PUBLISHES MUNICIPAL POPULATION STATISTICS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 82 p2

[Article: "Shanghai Bureau of Statistics Publishes Population Statistics for Shanghai"]

[Text] Shanghai municipality carried out the third population census in accordance with the unity of all offices throughout the whole country as determined by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council. The census work was carried out under the unified leadership of the Chinese Communist Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Government and with the active support of all Shanghai inhabitants. With the joint efforts of the broad census work personnel the work of recording the population census has already been completed and overall checking and verification have also been completed. All census materials are now being processed with computers. A simplified compilation of major population statistics is given below:

1. Total Population. At zero hours on 1 July 1982, the permanent resident population for the entire city stood at 11,859,748 people. Compared to the second census taken at zero hours on 1 July 1964, and which showed a population of 10,816,458 people, during the 18 year period there was a total increase of 1,043,290 people, an increase of 9.6 percent, an average annual increase of 57,961 people and an average annual increase rate of 0.5 percent.
2. Sexual Proportions. The total population of the whole city consisted of 5,909,965 males, at 49.8 percent and 5,949,783 females, at 50.2 percent. The sexual proportion is 99.3 (taking females as 100).
3. Nationality Population Figures. Throughout the city the Han nationality population stood at a total of 11,810,162 people, or 99.6 percent and the population of all minority nationalities combined stood at 49,552 people, or 0.4 percent. Compared to the population figures from the 1964 census the Han nationality population increased by, 1,037,414 people, an increase of 9.6 percent.

The population for all minority nationalities increased by 5,961 people, an increase of 13.7 percent. The total number of minority nationalities in the entire city increased from 31 in 1964 to the current total of 39 minority nationalities.

4. The Cultural Levels of the Population. Among the total population for the entire city there are 285,989 people with a college graduate level of culture, 125,374 people with a college level of culture (including current college students), 2,412,809 people with a senior middle school level of culture, 3,325,303 people with a junior middle school level of culture, and 2,989,151 people with a primary school level of culture. The figures for senior middle school, junior middle school and primary school levels of culture include people who are graduates of or are past or present students of those schools.

Compared to the population statistics from the 1964 census, the cultural levels for each 10,000 people changed as follows: the number of people with a college level of culture rose from 2,205 people to 3,468 people; the number of people with a senior middle school level of culture rose from 5,220 people to 20,345 people; the number of people with a junior school level of culture rose from 12,948 people to 28,039 people; the number of people with a primary school level of culture declined from 35,904 people to 25,204 people.

The number of illiterates and semi-literates in the population (defined as people over the age of 12 who cannot read or can read only a little) stood at 1,700,026 people. Compared to the statistics from the 1964 census, the percentage of illiterates and semi-literates in the population declined from 20.9 percent to 14.3 percent.

5. The Population Birth Rate and Death Rate. In 1981, the whole city had births totaling 186,328 people, a birth rate of 16.14 per thousand; a total 74,348 people died, a death rate of 6.44 per thousand. There was a natural population increase of 111,980 people, a natural population increase rate of 9.70 per thousand.

6. The Population Distribution of the Wards. For the total municipal, the 12 municipal-controlled wards had a total population of 6,320,872 people, and the 10 counties had a total population of 5,538,876 people. The total ward population stood at 53.3 percent of the total municipal population.

The population distribution for all municipal-controlled wards and the counties is as follows:

Huangpu Ward	641,699 people
Nanshi Ward	715,643 people
Luwan Ward	499,136 people

Xuhui Ward	502,296 people
Changning Ward	402,891 people
Jingan Ward	519,445 people
Putuo Ward	560,121 people
Zhabei Ward	644,119 people
Hongkou Ward	779,492 people
Yangpu Ward	814,479 people
Wusong Ward	162,785 people
Minxing Ward	78,766 people
Shanghai County	587,652 people
Jiading County	521,255 people
Baoshan County	436,282 people
Chuansha County	663,675 people
Nanhui County	657,504 people
Fengxian County	507,451 people
Songjiang County	478,249 people
Jinshan County	498,292 people
Qingpu County	433,035 people
Chongming County	755,481 people

7. The Results of the Post-Census Quality Sampling and Verification. After the work the census reporting was completed throughout the city, the broad census personnel conducted a house-by-house, person-by-person verification of the general census records by conducting a 10 percent sampling of all levels of general census organs in all census areas and found everything to be up to standard. Using this as a basis, municipal organs were unified to carry out a simple verification using the method of a graded, random, equidistant sampling of the broad populace. The results of the municipale sampling and verification confirm the high quality of the population census recording and show that in each index of the sampling the rate of error was lower than the permissible standards of error established by the Population Census Leadership Group of the State Council.

11582
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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

MEASURES TAKEN TO BENEFIT INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Yang Shiding [2799 0099 7307] and Ma Wangxing [7456 2598 2502]:
"University of Defense Science and Technology Takes Important Measures To
Create Good Working Conditions for Intellectuals"]

[Text] To insure that teaching and scientific research personnel are full of vigour and have good working conditions, the University of Defense Science and Technology has taken four important measures.

One, priority in housing arrangements. Of the new residences rented out every year, no less than 70 percent should be set aside for intellectuals, and the principal leading comrades of the school should ensure that they personally look into each allotment of new residences. After the "stipulations" were put into effect there were 230 spacious and well lit new homes into which intellectuals moved. The school party committee has also determined that by delaying construction of teaching centers and other facilities, major funds will be amassed and within 3 years the housing problems of middle aged intellectuals throughout the school will be resolved. This will enable intellectuals above the position of lecturer to move into new residences that have comparatively better facilities.

Two, priority in medical treatment. Given equal conditions of medical treatment for intellectuals and administrative cadres, intellectuals must be given preference, and it has been stipulated that they be given a complete medical examination once a year.

Three, priority in transportation. It is stipulated that if any intellectual is away on official business, he must promptly be provided with the means of communication and be assured priority in the use of vehicles.

Four, priority must be given to taking difficulties into account. Each year the school will allocate a relief fund and priority must be given to middle aged intellectuals whose wages are rather low and whose family responsibilities are heavy. While some intellectuals are ill, away, or are rushing to complete a teaching or research task, school leaders at all levels must promptly organize service personnel to assist these comrades in managing their household affairs, which will take their minds off of worries back at home.

9926

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

ZHOU YANG URGES THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL BE CHERISHED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 3

[Article: "Zhou Yang Acknowledges That Qualified Personnel Are Hard to Come By and Difficult to Recognize, Therefore Research Must Be Done On Qualified Personnel and They Must Be Cherished"]

[Text] On 8 January leading figures of the China Conference on Qualified Personnel visited comrade Zhou Yang, who was ill and in the hospital, and stated that qualified personnel are hard to come by and difficult to recognize, and that we must earnestly do research on, and double our efforts in cherishing qualified personnel.

Comrade Zhou Yang was very pleased to hear that the Second National Symposium on Research on Qualified Personnel was recently convened in Beijing. He said that it is good that every area is now beginning to attach importance to qualified personnel. However, in the Song dynasty Wang Anshi said that "men of ability are rare and difficult to recognize." Not only is finding qualified personnel difficult, understanding them is difficult as well, for each has good qualities and shortcomings. There are practically no qualified personnel who are without faults. Their strong and weak points often interweave, so if you look for particular faults you can find many. It will be difficult, therefore, to find qualified personnel if we demand perfection. With much emotion Zhou Yang said that there is a process to finding qualified personnel, and only at this crucial moment can we truly understand them.

Comrade Zhou Yang emphatically pointed out that since qualified personnel are hard to come by and difficult to recognize, we must cherish them and utilize them without doubts. This means that at present we must pay particular attention to the role of every type of qualified personnel in the building of the material and spiritual civilizations. To cherish qualified personnel is to open the way so they can use their talents to the fullest, increase investments and educational funds, protect middle aged intellectuals, help them to overcome shortcomings, and issue specific requirements. Due to the long term influence of the "left," we have attached little importance to qualified personnel. In the 17 years after the founding of the PRC we paid for too little attention to cherishing them, not to mention the "gang of four" era. Too many political and ideological movements were launched and many qualified personnel were harmed. Not long ago I suggested that if we open the

way for learning and culture, and open all avenues for qualified personnel, we must formulate a series of policies and measures that will protect them and be beneficial to their development. The conference should conduct study and research and put forth theoretical foundations and proposals for the formation of policy for qualified personnel.

Comrade Zhou Yang also talked about how China's feudal society continued on for thousands of years. Of course, there were economic and political causes, but some feudal rulers did pay attention to employing the services of some men of ability. Perhaps this too was a cause. Proper lessons can be drawn from the research of some ideological and institutional histories of men of ability of China's past dynasties.

Comrade Zhou Yang expressed the hope that comrades who engage in research on qualified personnel will read more Marxist-Leninist literature. He said that those who guided the proletarian revolution payed much attention to, and cherished, qualified personnel. They evaluated many historical figures by using the standpoint of historical materialism to analyze their merits and demerits and then accorded them proper places in history. Chairman Mao put forth theories, principles, and policies regarding the problems of cadres and qualified personnel that were based on the actual situation in China. Our guiding ideology for research on qualified personnel, then, is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The conference must uphold the principle of combining theory with practice and must push forward the transformation of the managerial systems for cadres and qualified personnel so that new talent will rally together, come forth in large numbers, and contribute their efforts to making new breakthroughs in the socialist modernization construction.

9926

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

SHIJIAZHUANG ENFORCES POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 83 p 3

[Article: "While Resolving the Problem of Engineer Wu Baoxin [2976 1405 0207], the Shijiazhuang Municipal CPC Committee Acknowledges That the Implementation of the Policy For Intellectuals Is Not Overstepping Limits"]

[Text] According to a report in the HEBEI RIBAO, leading members of the Shijiazhuang municipal CPC committee in Hebei Province became aware of reality and deepened their understanding of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress documents while in the process of resolving the problem of engineer Wu Baoxin. They acknowledged that the present implementation of the policy for intellectuals is not overstepping limits but is a beginning.

Wu Baoxin is an engineer at the Shijiazhuang Municipal Machine Tool Accessories Plant and this year will be 43 years old. For many years he persistently engaged in scientific research, at home on his won time and at his own expense, and successively did research on cool air circulation devices, home coolers "Acne Dew," dust removing agents, and various other new products. After some of his new products went into production, the enterprise made up deficits, increased surpluses, and the backward situation changed rapidly. However, because the leaders were influenced by the "left," some shortcomings existed in regard to Wu Baoxin. They did not treat him properly and leveled improper criticisms against him, which resulted in Wu Baoxin being openly oppressed. Jia Rande [6328 3544 1779], first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, became aware of Wu's circumstances, conducted a thorough investigation and study of the actual situation and then promptly issued a correct organizational conclusion that promptly enabled Wu Baoxin to once again engage in scientific research work.

While studying the 12th Party congress documents, standing committee members of the municipal CPC committee became aware of Wu Baoxin's problem, held discussions, and acknowledged that the present implementation of the policy for intellectuals is certainly not overstepping limits, as some people say, but is just the beginning. They also acknowledged that much effort must be expended in eliminating the "leftist" influence, and that not only in words but in our hearts must we truly regard intellectuals as "dependable leaders" of the four modernizations construction.

9926

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW OUTLOOK OF JOURNAL REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 5

[Report: "After Editorial Department Is Readjusted and Strengthened: SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT OF THE TIMES] Issues First Number This Year"]

[Text] SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, a comprehensive literary and art journal devoted mainly to the publication of reportage, has recently had its editorial department readjusted and strengthened. It is now under Tian Liu [3944 3177] as editor-in-chief and Cheng Guangrui [4453 0342 3843] as deputy editor-in-chief. Its first number this year has now been issued.

In its "Letter to the Readers," the editorial department says: "During the 3 years since SHIDAI DE BAOGAO was first created in 1980, not a little fine reportage has been published; it has been welcomed by the readers. But, because of the error in the guiding ideology of the journal's editorial department, certain problems which had to do with policies and principles of a party-wide and nation-wide nature, such as certain erroneous points it made on the problem of the relationship between literature and art and politics and the proposition about "the 16 years," it has been subjected to the criticism of many literary and art workers and readers. The editorial department not only failed to humbly conduct self-criticism but, on the contrary, persisted in its mistakes; the effect has not been good. In order to run this journal well, the editorial department was readjusted and strengthened so that it could correctly implement the literary and art policies of the party and the state and really become a journal dedicated to the publication of the works of reportage and the exploration of problems in the creation of reportage. From No 1, 1983 onwards, SHIDAI DE BAOGAO begins to change its format and meet the readers with a new outlook. At this juncture when this journal is undergoing a fundamental change, we ardently hope to earn the support and help of the nation's writers and readers so that they can together with us help run this journal well.

In this number of SHIDAI DE BAOGAO are published "A Letter Concerning Reportage" by Xia Yian [1115 5888], "Remembering Comrade Pan Hannian [3382 3352 1628]" by Ding Ling [0002 3781], works of reportage by Zhang Qi [1728 6951], and Li Lingxiu [2621 3781 0208], and prose by Li Huai [2621 3232], Yan Xiu [0917 4423] and Bi Ye [4310 6851]. In addition, excerpts from "A Biography of General Xu Haidong [1776 3189 2639]" and works of reportage from France, the United States, are also selected.

9255

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SUBSUMING TEACHING OF CHILDREN UNDER PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE URGED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Tong [3769 1749]: "Subsume the Question of Teaching the Children Under the Party's Organizational Life"]

[Text] Most recently, the Mudanjiang municipal party committee made a "Decision on Strengthening the Teaching of the Children of Cadres," which requires leading groups at all levels to convene in the near future a meeting on democratic life with the teaching of children as its main content and seriously examine whether we have fulfilled our responsibility in the teaching of our children, analyze the causes of problems, sum up our experiences and lessons, and study measures for improvement. They are also required to carry forward such a meeting on democratic life with the teaching of children as its main content as an institution and, from now on, convene once or twice every year. Other party members and cadres must also report the state of the teaching of their own children on meetings on life at fixed intervals.

This decision on the part of the Mudanjiang municipal party committee was well made. The teaching of children has always been regarded as our own private matter; actually this is an old concept. No one lives on an island in isolation like Robinson, and everyone is intimately related to society. The youths of the socialist era, in particular, are the successors to the Communist cause; their outlook determines the future of the motherland. Therefore, on the matter of teaching our youths and children, it is really entirely necessary that the whole society pays some attention and all party organizations show some concern.

Whether or not the teaching of the children of our cadres is well handled also has another meaning. Party cadres are members of the party's leading stratum; whether or not their children show up well will affect the prestige of our party members and cadres as well as our party organizations and also affect our party workstyle and relationship between our party and the masses. Our party organizations subsuming the matter of the teaching of their children by our party members under their organizational life and earnestly doing a good job in educating their children will surely produce a good effect among the masses.

It is not so difficult to subsume the teaching of our children under our organizational life; it is enough to hold two or three meetings each year, but the key lies in stressing practical results. This requires every party member and cadre to have a sincere desire in this regard, to be willing at such meetings on life to discuss the real state of their children, seriously sum up their experiences and lessons, and find out practical and effective methods. This way, our organizational life will also be playing its due role.

9255

CSO: 4005/345

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CENTRAL DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE CONVENES REGIONAL MEETINGS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 82 p 1

[Report: "The Central Committee for Inspecting Discipline Convenes Discipline-inspecting Work Forums for Provinces (Regions) of the Southwest and the Northwest--Stresses Penetrating Implementation of Struggle to Combat Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Realm"]

[Text] The CPC Central Committee for Inspecting Discipline recently held in Chengdu Municipality and Xi'an Municipality respectively discipline-inspecting work forums for provinces (regions) of the southwest and the northwest.

Han Tianshi [7281 1131 4258], secretary of the Central Committee for Inspecting Discipline, presided over these forums in succession and gave speeches there.

The forums placed emphasis on exchanging reports on each other's situations and experiences over the struggle to combat serious criminal activities in the economic realm, the state of our party workstyle, and the endeavor to realize a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle in the provinces (regions) of the southwest and the northwest, and discussed the main tasks the discipline committees must grasp during the period ahead.

The struggle to combat serious criminal activities in the economic realm launched by provinces (regions) of the southwest and the northwest in implementing the central directives has achieved great results; they have investigated and handled a number of cases, effectively cracked down on the criminal elements seriously sabotaging our economy, forced such economic criminal activities to become relatively confined, saved a batch of cadres, played a very fine role in promoting the turn for the better in our party workstyle, civic customs, and social security and order, and achieved some experiences in struggle. At the forums, the participants, after analyzing the situation of this struggle in the southwestern and northwestern regions, held that, even though great results have been achieved, there still remain not a small number of backward units in the struggle; in particular, the struggle in certain units under the direct jurisdiction of the provinces (regions), regions, and in counties and public agencies and enterprises under the direct jurisdiction of the central departments and provinces (regions), has not

been launched well enough. At present, there are two problems affecting the penetrating development of this struggle. One is that part of our leading cadres do not have a sufficient understanding of the importance of this struggle to combat serious criminal activities in the economic realm; the second is that there exist among some cadres sentiments of laxity, e.g., thinking that "just about enough has been done already," etc. The forums stressed that party committees at various levels must seriously organize leading cadres at all levels to study and understand the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, recognize clearly the importance, long-range character, and urgency of this struggle, earnestly strengthen their leadership, overcome various obstacles, concentrate their time and energy in the penetrating implementation of this struggle. On rectifying unhealthy tendencies and striving for a turn for the better in our party workstyle, the forums also made studies and arrangements.

9255

CSO: 4005/345

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FIVE YEARS' MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION REVIEWED

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 10, 82, 25 Oct 82
pp 15-17

[Article "Initial Results Seen in Five Years - Major Achievements in Education Since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee"]

[Text] In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang, reflecting upon the course of combat during the last 6 years, has fully and completely affirmed the great historical merits achieved since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. He has also solemnly announced that China's great historical change has been successfully realized. Based on the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, while studying the 12th Party Congress documents and integrating them with the practicalities of the educational front, reflecting a little on the major accomplishments in education work since the 3rd Plenum and to better fulfilling the mission assigned to us by the 12th Party Congress.

Under the guidance of the Marxist line re-established by the 3rd Plenum, the educational front has shifted its work emphasis to cultivating workers with culture and socialist consciousness and both red and expert talents for the socialist modernization program, and has achieved gratifying results. In August of 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping mentioned that, in order to advance our educational work, we need to put in long-term efforts, with the hope that we may see "initial effectiveness within 5 years, moderate effectiveness within 10 years, and major effectiveness within 15 years." It has been a whole 5 years since these words were spoken. Through concerted efforts of the vast number of teachers, students and staff members, China's education has begun to undergo a historical change, and has met the request for "initial effectiveness within 5 years."

In 1977, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping first re-entered the work force, he personally led the educational front to bring order out of chaos, and overthrow the "two speculations" concocted by the "gang of four," smash the mental shackles on the broad mass of teachers and cadres, resume the unified admission examination system in the high-level schools, stimulate study enthusiasm among teenagers, accelerate the restoration of teaching order in the schools and to promote change in the social atmosphere. After the 3rd Plenum, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China formally abolished the erroneous

1971 document "Comprehensive Summary of the Educational Conferences", resulting in further ideological liberation among the education workers. In the past several years, based on the Marxist principle of practice being the sole criterion for the verification of truth, we have repeatedly summarized both the positive and negative aspects of the historical experience of educational work since the founding of the People's Republic. We have done a lot of work in restoring order out of chaos, implementing thoroughgoing reforms, and correcting the error of inclining "left" during, and prior to, the time of the "Great Cultural Revolution." We have thoroughly implemented the Eight-Character Policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, thus enabling schools of every kind and level to gradually resume operation and develop.

Due to long periods of committing the error of harboring contempt toward science and cultural education and the destruction brought about by the 10-year turmoil, there has been serious disruptions in the proportionate relationship between China's education and economic development and in various inherent proportionate relationships within the education enterprise. The CPC and the State Council have stressed many times that we must readjust the proportionate relationship between the education enterprise and economic development and change the situation of deficiency in education funds. In the past several years, under the condition wherein the country was still suffering from financial difficulties, educational investment displayed a gradual increase. From 1979 to 1981, education enterprise funds increased from 9.9 to 13.5 percent of state enterprise funds. Basic education development investment funds increased from 1 to 3 percent of total basic state development funds. Initial readjustments in the proportionate relationship between education enterprise and economic development has occurred. Some improvements have also been found in the conditions for initiating educational work. Of course the improvements are still in their beginning stages.

There has also been some initial achievements in readjusting the inherent proportionate relationships within the educational enterprise. In order to earnestly introduce a good fundamental education and to gradually elevate the scientific and cultural levels of the entire populace, in December of 1980, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the "Decisions on Certain Issues Relative to the Universalization of Primary School Education," and firmly established the historical mission in completing the work to universalize primary school education throughout China in the 1980's. After this issuance, leading party and government departments at all levels and the broad mass of education workers have contributed much effort to bring about an increase in the enrollment rate and consolidation rate of school-age children in many places. The proportion of qualified students has also gone up. Education work for pre-school children has also definitely developed. At present, based on the new situation resulting from implementation of the new responsibility system in the villages, we are studying to adopt even stronger measures.

During the 10 years of internal turmoil agricultural high schools and other vocational and technical schools were almost completely uprooted. Mid-level specialized education was drastically weakened while regular senior high schools developed abnormally, resulting in one-sided development of mid-level

education structure. Only a small number of the hundreds of millions of high school graduates continued their studies. A great majority of them have had to work lacking the necessary job training. In the past several years, overcoming layers of difficulties, many places have carried out structural reforms in mid-level education and have achieved some initial results. Comparing 1981 to 1977, we find that the number of regular senior high schools and students had already dropped, while vocational high schools, job-training classes and trade schools burgeoned in the cities, with the number of enrollees totalling 213,000. There were 268,000 students in agricultural high schools, 680,000 in technical schools and, added the 1,070,000 students in mid-level specialized schools, the total number accounts for approximately 24 percent of the total number of students in the entire upper-level middle education system, a major increase comparing to the 10 percent of 1979. The quality of the reserved labor force sent to various trades and professions after vocational technical training has been raised, which contributes to social stability.

With respect to higher education, we firmly insist to proceed from the practical situation of our education enterprise, ensuring steady and positive development in quantity while paying special attention to enhancement of quality. In the past several years, we have seen some relatively major developments in higher education. Comparing 1981 to 1976, the number of whole-day, high-level schools increased from 392 to 704, with an increase in students from 564,715 to 1,279,500. Since the resumption of graduate student admissions in 1978, more than 32,000 students were admitted in 4 years, an increase of 38.6 percent comparing to the total number in the 17 years prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution." Upper-level adult schools of various kinds and sizes (including television colleges, correspondence colleges, evening colleges, staff workers' colleges, etc.) also have developed significantly, with the number of students reaching 1,346,000, surpassing the total number of students enrolled in other whole-day, high-level schools. The relations between various subject departments in high-level schools have also been readjusted, with gradual emphasis and increase in student proportions in areas of finance and economics, politics and law, administration and management, etc. At present, based on the need for different kinds of specialists by the four modernizations project, we are formulating a set of long-term and short-term programs for cultivating talents and, based on these programs, are making further adjustments on the facilities of the specialized departments of high-level schools. In the past several years, high-level schools have intensified their instruction programs and have gradually improved the quality and quantity of instruction. Working toward the goal of making development as the center of education and scientific research, key high-level schools have striven to strengthen scientific research work. Based on statistics since 1979 of 200 high-level schools, there have been each year more than 1,000 relatively significant scientific and technological accomplishments. In June of 1982, 122 natural science awards were conferred after evaluation by the Natural Science Award Commission of the National Scientific Commission. Of these, 53 awards, or 43 percent, were given to accomplishments principally or partly attained by high-level schools. Since the promulgation of the rules for invention awards by the State Council, by June of 1982, 96 inventions submitted by high-level schools received approval, which accounts for 28 percent of the state's total approvals. In order to facilitate the cultivation of scientific specialists in China, we have implemented the

academic degree system since 1981 and, following approval by the State Council, there have been 812 subjects and specialized fields in the first group of doctorate degree conferring units, with high-level schools accounting for 75 percent; 3,185 subjects and specialized fields in master's degree conferring units, with high-level schools accounting for 84.2 percent. Up to last June, 10 people have already received the doctorate degree, and 8,562 people the master's degree. In order to encourage self study toward becoming talented individuals, the state has also promulgated the "Methods to Take High-Level Education Examinations Through Self Study", which is being tested in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Liaoning. In the past several years, the number of students we sent to study in 54 countries and other areas totalled more than 12,000. Among them there are under-graduates, graduates in master's and doctorate programs, with the great majority of them being visiting scholars and advanced studies personnel; many of them have already returned to the country to join in the four modernizations development project.

Since 1977, based on relevant documents of the State Council, the education department carried out reorganization, and approval-upon-appraisal work on the "Seven-Two-One" university, and raised the quality and quantity of instruction in high-level schools for staff workers. In order to enhance the political and cultural quality of our workers ranks, and based on "Decisions Relative to Strengthening Education Work Among Staff Workers" of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, Staff Workers' Education Management Committees throughout the country, General National Bureau of Labor, General Trade Unions throughout the country, and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, etc. have cooperated to promote a nationwide development of remedial lessons in culture and technology for young and adult workers; they have also convened an education conference for peasants throughout the country to give further impetus to the development of peasant education.

In the past several years, based on the party's educational policy, the schools have gradually strengthened political ideological work, and have put in major efforts to enable students to have all-round development in areas of morality, intellect and physique. Due to social complexities, historical factors and ideological deviations on the part of some comrades in guiding education work, there exists in secondary and primary schools, the inclination to emphasize the intellectual while neglecting moral and physical education, to only pay attention to "top students" while ignoring the majority of students. This situation has caused concern among schools and various social segments. In 1979, the education department sponsored a symposium on ideological political education in secondary and primary schools and called for comprehensive and thorough implementation of the party's education policy, taking into consideration the entire body of students. In 1980, in the conference of key secondary schools throughout the country, the education department also proposed 5 measures to overcome the tendency of schools to solely pursue the ratio of students advancing their studies. Last January, it issued the "Announcement on Several Issues Relative to the Present Secondary and Primary Education" and, during that time, it also called several conferences on physical education and hygiene work of schools throughout the country, resulting in improved health for a vast number of students. At present, secondary and primary schools in various places continue to adopt measures to further rectify ideology in running schools, thoroughly and comprehensively implement the party's education policy, and strive to upgrade the quality and quantity of education.

In the past several years, ideological political work in schools has been weakened once. Influenced by liberal bourgeois ideas, a portion of students were relatively confused in their thinking. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, and after the education department called the conference on ideological political education in schools throughout the country last August, the education front earnestly overcame the flaccid and lax manner of guiding ideological work. Effective control of ideological political work was maintained, instructions on Marxist-Leninist theory and Communist ideology and ethics were reinforced and improved, and, with the issuance of student regulations, school spirit and discipline were rectified. Especially since last year, the education front has organized the broad mass of students to study the "Resolutions" of the 6th Plenum, put in major efforts to advocate the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and develop "learning from Lei Feng, creating the three good qualities" activities and "five stresses and four beauties" activities, resulting in notable changes in the ideological outlook among the broad mass of students and in the gradual formation of a fresh trend in which everyone cares for ideals, morals and discipline.

During the past several years, the education front has also seriously and thoroughly implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, and has mobilized enthusiasm among the vast number of education workers. After redressing grievances and rehabilitating unjust cases, and resolving problems bequeathed from successive political movements, the party and government, based on their financial capabilities, have appropriately raised the salary of teachers and gradually improved their working and living conditions. By the end of 1981, there were more than 139,000 teachers in high-level schools throughout the country who had been evaluated or promoted. The party and the government have repeatedly called for the formation of a social trend to respect teachers and have given political honors to many outstanding teacher representatives. With respect to unlawful behavior in despising, humiliating or even injuring teachers, relevant departments have handled the situations seriously, and brought the incidents to the attention of the law.

All of the above-mentioned accounts have explained that, after smashing the "gang of four", especially since the 3rd Plenum, the education front has gone through deep-cutting transformations and is well on a path to sound development, displaying initial signs of a flourishing outlook. Of course, we should also be able to see that there are still many pitfalls and difficulties in our education work that require effort to overcome.

We education workers should all follow the direction laid down by the 12th Party Congress, clearly realize the heavy responsibility we shoulder, boost our revolutionary spirit, unceasingly raise our political and vocational level and, posing as masters of our destiny, struggle hard to fulfill the honorable mission granted by the party and the people.

9519

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